THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,611. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

ALL RIGHT. LITTLE FRIEND.

FANNIE, OF THIRTEENTH STREET—WILL SEE YOU at the Bal de La Grande Duchesse to-night. NEW FRIEND.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF PETER MORRISON, OF county Donegal, Ireland, by his sister Catharine, No. 7 Thompson street. Pennsylvania and other papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF RICHARD FAGAN, BY his cousin Theresa Beatty. Address Miss THERESA BEATTY, care Alexander Stobo, Weehawken, N. J.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF R. HARRY LOVELL, killed by the recent Hudson River Railroad disaster. Had private papers deposited in some bank safe or with some private gentleman in New York city. Any information concerning the same will be gratefully received by LYDIA A. LOVELL, box 41 Post office, Providence, R. I.

IF MRS. ANNIE MARIA HORRIS WILL CALL AT 206 Pacific street, Brooklyn, she will hear of something to her advantage.

LADY IN GREEN SUIT—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Wall street stage to Seventeenth street; afterwards Fifteenth street and Sixth avenue; appointment not kept. Address GEORGE BRISTOW, 54 East Twelfth street, appointing another interview.

MAY CLARKE—SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO FRANK C. CLARKE, care 1,211 Broadway.

SHALL BE AT HOME THURSDAY, USUAL TIME. Hope you are better. S. O. P.

STAR—MEET ME FRIDAY, NOT THURSDAY. JUBAL RAMOND.

SYNS—AM NOT WELL. NEXT WEEK, AT PLACE OF last meeting. H.

SIXTH AVENUE CAR TO CANAL STREET, ABOUT 12 o'clock yesterday—Lady, brown suit, traveling bag and waterproof, paper parcel. Gentleman opposite desires her acquaintance. Address HARRY, box 205 Herald office.

WILL MRS. PARSELEY SEND HER ADDRESS? GEO. SUYDAM, St. Cloud Hotel.

WILL LADY IN BLACK, WHO RECOGNIZED GENtleman from carriage, Broadway, near White street, address R. H. S., box 109 Herald Branch office, 1,245 Broadway?

5TH AVENUE STAGE, 2 P. M., TO 543 BROADWAY, pretty eyes, maroon colored dress, velvet cloak—Gentleman in corner fascinated. Please appoint interview by addressing HARRY, Herald office.

994—INQUIRE FOR LETTERS AND PAPERS where you are. I long to see you. Do write. Ever yours.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—MINER & STETENS WOULD INFORM THEIR friends and patrons that, owing to the fire at their carriage manufactory on the night of February 28, the manufacturing and repairing will be suspended for a short time. Will resume work at an early day. We have at our Warerooms, 636 Broadway, a very large assortment of pleasure Vehicles of the latest spring styles.

A.—PHALON'S NEW PERFUME,
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
For sale by all druggists.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—A STATED MONTHLY meeting of this Institute will be held this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. EDWARD N. DICKERSON, Rec. Sec'y.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 37 Liberty street.

A WHOLE FUNERAL FOR $25.—CONSISTS OF COFfin for adult, hearse and one carriage; $25; at BURKE & McCORMICK'S, 327 Bowery, near Second street, New York.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN DRY, WELL ventilated rooms. Furniture packed, shipped and moved in city or country. Apply at 127 and 129 East Fifty-third street, near Lexington avenue.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Fair of Shoe Emporium, 530 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW, ROBERT IRWIN.

ARTISTS' NOTICE.—ALL WANTING CHOICE OIL Paintings will go to the large auction sale this evening at 597 Broadway, opposite Metro. Open 10 to 10. S. L. THOMAS, Auctioneer.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C.—FURniture packed, shipped, furniture moved, city or country. Office 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. A. T. & G. TURNHAM.

A.—A.—WILMINGTON, N. C., LOTTERY.
W. H. GUERKE & Co., Managers.
CLASS 200—DRAWN AT 12 M., MARCH 1, 1871.
60, 34, 67, 47, 42, 72, 63, 10, 41, 55, 37, 35, 18.
CLASS 201—DRAWN AT 12 M., MARCH 2, 1871.
63, 29, 68, 44, 37, 12, 45, 16, 27, 53, 52, 30, 35.
LUHIV & CO., Bankers,
349 Sixth street, New York.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
SIMMONS & CO'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS No. 45—MARCH 1, 1871.
14, 46, 18, 73, 8, 23, 10, 68, 7, 29, 61, 67, 38.
TENNESSEE—EXTRA CLASS No. 19—MARCH 1, 1871.
62, 24, 52, 70, 55, 44, 13, 35, 46, 31, 48, 41, 47.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 20—MARCH 1, 1871.
64, 53, 3, 50, 66, 14, 24, 15, 70, 72, 5, 30, 73.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 200—MARCH 2, 1871.
16, 14, 65, 19, 8, 36, 28, 43, 15, 22, 58, 26, 2.
For 4,980 Tom often. J. CLITE, Broker,
205 Broadway, 102 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Tenth Annual Commencement will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MARCH 2, at 8 P. M. Address by Professor Oliver Wendell Holmes.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS 200—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1871.
40, 35, 8, 54, 40, 18, 28, 55, 36, 27, 15, 75, 75.
CLASS 202—MARCH 1, 1871.
15, 15, 65, 15, 8, 16, 28, 35, 37, 63, 58, 2.
JOSEPH BATES, Agent,
194 Broadway, New York, opposite room No. 4.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS, CLAIMS, AND ANY BUSIness connected with the Department promptly attended to by the firm of G. KENNEDY & SON, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 201—MARCH 1.
43, 35, 8, 59, 40, 58, 25, 65, 70, 77, 9, 75, 76.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 202.
16, 15, 65, 18, 8, 60, 23, 39, 57, 37, 63, 26, 2.
BALEY & CO., Brokers,
Old established office, 174 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL COMmencement of the N. Y. Homeopathic Medical College will take place on Thursday evening, March 2, at Association Hall, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. Hall and Prof. Wm. Tod Helmuth. E. Carleton, Jr., M. D., will deliver the class valedictory. Rev. Dr. Bowling will officiate, Mr. S. P. Warren will preside at the organ. The public are cordially invited. CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D., Dean.

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED BY DRS. MANN & COLVIN, room 116 Astor House, New York. No money received until a permanent cure is effected. Ladies and children treated at their residences.

STAMMERING.
Dr. WESTON still at the St. Nicholas effecting many cures among our best known citizens. Refers, by permission, proprietors of the hotel. Parlor No. 9.

SOAP FOR TWO CENTS PER POUND.
Housekeepers and those interested in household expenses take notice
That, by investing one dollar, you can save hundreds, and at the same time be interested and amused. For the above sum I will send to any address the means by which you can make Soap of every description,
without using grease or lye.
The smallest child can make and finish it in five minutes, without causing dirt or smell.
This Soap will eradicate stains of every description, without injuring the finest fabric. It is the best Toilet Soap in the market; it eradicates dandruff from the head, blanches the most sallow complexion, removes pimples, freckles, tan and sunburn, smoothes out wrinkles, and three applications will cause the face to glow with the tint of youth and beauty. Address
M. BONNER, Chemist,
911 South Twentieth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WAR 1812.—PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS AND Widows collected at old agency, No. 2 New Chambers street. Also Bounties, under all acts relating to the war of 1861. Soldiers enlisted between May 4 and July 22, 1861, now entitled to bounty. C. W. SMITH.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

GOLDEN, SILVER AND ENGLISH PHEASANTS, live California and common Quails, Piping Bullfinches and a large variety of other Fancy and Singing Birds at CHARLES REICHE & BROTHERS' Bird Store, 55 Chatham street, between North William and Chambers streets.

WANTED—A BLACK AND TAN SLUT, MEDIUM size, young. Address, where can be seen, TERRY, Herald office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

AT AUCTION.—FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at 12 o'clock, Friday, March 3, at their
HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.,
An ELEGANT LANDAU, in perfect order, built by JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO., to pay ADVANCES and CHARGES. Also
SHIFTING TOP PARK PHAETON, in good order, built by Gosling, of Cincinnati.

A.—THE HIGHBRED AND CELEBRATED FIVE mile bay trotting Gelding,
John Stuart Mill,
formerly the Noe colt, sired by Royal George, out of the Janes mare, is 15¾ high, 16¾ in harness, 7 years old, as game, prompt, stylish and handy a driver as can be found; trotted at Lockport, when five years old, in 2:51, and since won a five mile race, with the greatest ease, in 14:31, beating the Spencer mare and Genesee Maid; has great powers of endurance, and for fine appearance, gait and bottom has few superiors; was raised in Allegany county, and is warranted sound and kind. Will be positively sold, without reserve, on Saturday, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at BARKER & HAMLIN'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, where he can be seen, and examined up to sale.

A PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY fine Horses, one top Buggy, nearly new; Harness, &c. Also one Grocery Wagon, in good order. This day, at 398 Eighth avenue, corner Fifty third street, at 1 o'clock precisely.

ALDERNEY (JERSEY) CATTLE,
fawn colored, black points, deep milking strains, for sale at stable 523 Fifth avenue. Address F., box 1,486 Post office, New York.

A PARIS COUPE, WITH POLE AND SHAFTS; ALSO C spring Park Phaeton, with single and double Harness. Private stable, 115 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—EXPRESS WAGONS, SECOND HAND CARRIAGES of all styles, Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., for sale low. W. H. GRAY, 28 to 29 Wooster street.

A SECOND HAND CLARENCE, LANDAU, COUPE, Phaeton, Barouche, Curtain Coach, Victoria, Buggy, Depot Wagon; sell at any price to make room for spring trade. HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—EXPRESS AND BUSINESS WAGONS, ROCKAways, top and open Wagons, top and open Phaetons, Gigs, &c.; Harness from $12 up; Saddles and Bridles, Blankets, Robes, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

AN ELEGANT C SPRING LANDAU, MADE IN LONdon (never been used but once), for sale very low, by A. S. BLANDRAU, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

A PERFECT GEM OF A HOUSE, FIFTIETH STREET, near Third avenue.—Restricted neighborhood; good surroundings; cheap, $15,500. Apply to PINCKNEY BROS., 193 East Thirteenth street.

AT WITTY'S, 633 BROADWAY—GREATLY REDUCED prices.—Carriages, Harness, all styles, new and second hand, a great bargains; second hand Coupe, cheap; assortment Pony Phaetons and Coupe Rockaways.

ASSORTMENT FOUR AND SIX SEAT ROCKAWAYS, Park, Pony and Doctor Phaeton, Depot and Road Wagons, Harness, Sleighs, &c. No Broadway expenses or profits. Second hand Carriages. TAYLOR'S, 52 Cedar street.

A COUPE HORSE FOR SALE.—DARK BROWN, long mane and tail; 15½ hands; sound, kind and very stylish. J. C. BAILEY, 205 Fifth street, near Bowery.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A SECOND HAND TOP Buggy, two seat Depot Wagon, Butcher Cart, nearly new, at half price; three wheel Hand Cart, at 493 Third av.

A NEW TOP BUGGY FOR $225; NEVER USED; A bargain for some one, as owner leaves city. Apply at 152 West Twenty-fifth street.

BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS, KIND AND TRUE; SUITable for a countryman; price $235; terms good; business Horses, 15½ hands, sold separate. 342 West Fourth street, near Eighth avenue.

CARRIAGES—ALL STYLES FAMILY AND ROAD Turnouts; Pony, two, five and six seat Phaetons, Rockaways, Buggies, grocers', bakers' and business Wagons selling off cheap; 100 second hand Carriages. 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

COUPE ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND ROAD Wagons, new and second hand, cheaper than ever. Call on DAY & SON, Builders, and save money, 146 and 148 Eldridge street.

CAR, CARRIAGE, TRUNK AND BAG MANUFACTURERS.—Heavy Canvas, French Pebble Goat Skins, Buffalo and Enzey Robes, Carpets, Matting, blue, colored and white Cloths, cheap. 102 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES OF EVERY description; also Express, Grocery and light Business Wagons. M. GLUCK, No. 343 West Twenty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, 15½ HANDS; WEIGHT from 1,150 to 1,200 pounds; age eight years; sound and kind. For particulars inquire of F. E. HORSE, 158 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A PHYSICIAN'S GIG, SERGEANT maker, Horse and Harness. Address W., box 332 Herald office.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND HAND MILK, ONE EXpress, two Light Wagons. L. LENNOX, Wagon Maker, 364 East Eighty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE AND WAGON, SUITable for any business. Apply at 314 Willett street.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUGGY; ALSO DEPOT WAGON, shifting tops; both good as new. Apply at 82 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, 14 HANDS 2 INCHES high; must be sold to-day. Address T. L., Herald office.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE 225 EAST FIFTIEth street, near Third avenue, two Trotting Horses, Victoria, Top Wagon, Light Wagon, &c. No dealers need apply.

FOR SALE—8 HORSES AND DIRT CARTS, VERY cheap; prices from $50 up to $150; all big, strong workers; one pony built, low price, $50. 43 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—A CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE, 15½ hands high, 7 years old this spring, sound and very stylish; can trot to 2½ minutes. Can be seen at TURNER'S stable, corner Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE BOX, HALF-SEAT, FULL spring Road Wagon, new; also a Buggy Wagon, pole and shafts, $75. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—FIVE HORSES, AT A SACRIFICE—ALL warranted sound and kind. Apply for three days at 607 Washington street.

J. S. BREWSTER, & CO.,
TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE,
REQUEST THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS TO THEIR LARGE AND EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, DEMI-LANDAUS, COUPES, CLARENCES, DEBBY WAGONS, DOGCARTS, BIGGILS AND ALL STYLES OF SEASONABLE CARRIAGES.

STABLES TO LET—THREE, SIX, EIGHT AND TWELVE stalls, all together, also first class Trucks and Ice Wagons. EDWARD TRAIN, 304 North av., corner Thirteenth st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE CORNER OF FOURTH avenue and Seventy-second street; room, four stalls, three carriages, harness room and man to care them; some good Horses, Victoria, Bruce Light Wagon, two heavy spring Trucks and stone Truck. Apply to J. CALLAGHAN, 153 East Seventy-third street, or P. FURY, at stable, corner Fourth avenue and Seventy-second street.

WANTED—A PAIR OF STRONG DRAUGHT HORSES; must be perfectly sound and sold at a moderate price. Apply at WHITNEY'S brewery, 675 Washington street.

WANTED—A SET OF PRIVATE CARRIAGE HARness, but little used. Address, with lowest terms, box 752 General Post office.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND TWO-WHEELED DOG Cart; also second hand Coupe; must be in good order. Address W., box 1,521 New York Post office.

WANTED—A TWO SEATED ONE HORSE DEPOT Wagon. State lowest price and where seen. Address WAGON, station E.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BLOOD BAY MARE OF style and fine action, well broken to double and single harness, about fifteen hands or an inch over, capable of trotting in 2:50, sound and kind. A line addressed to JUDGE, Herald office, stating particulars, will meet with attention.

$90.—BROWN HORSE, 15½ HANDS, PONY BUILT; sorrel, 6 years, 15½ hands, stylish driver, sound and kind, $150. 241 West Thirty-first street, in rear.

$115—BROWN HORSE, 15½ HANDS, FINE BUSiness horse; heavy brown truck Horse, 16 hands, $95; Pony, 14 hands, $100; all sound and kind; light Harness, $15. 844 Greenwich street.

$135 WILL BUY A FINE BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS, 15½ hands high; been used in a business wagon. Also a fine large bay Mare, with foal, cheap. Apply at 128 Liberty street.

$145.—LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE, 16½ HANDS, 8 years; sound and kind; cheap; gray Horse, $55; both fine, stylish drivers; cheap Team, $110. 139 Bank street, between West and Washington.

FINANCIAL.

A.—$500,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS CITY PROperty; no bonus. First and Second Mortgages cashed. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A.—MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY AT 7 PER CENT, IN sums to suit, on New York city real estate. Mortgages cashed. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, without bonus; first and second Mortgages bought and sold; money procured inside of ten days. E. FLANAGAN, 401 Fourth avenue.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, ON Property in this city; Mortgages bought; Real Estate bought and sold. JOHN T. IRVING, 24 Pine street, third floor.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

Safe! Profitable! Permanent!

JAY COOKE & CO.

offer for sale and accrued interest the

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT

GOLD BONDS

of the

NORTHERN

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax, the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the principal at the end of thirty years and the interest semi-annually at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at ten per cent premium (or 1.10), in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one third, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest bank or banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current prices for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this Loan

For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York and Washington,

Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company,

by most national banks and by brokers generally throughout the country.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING HOUSE OF
BRELAZ, AITT & CO.,
121 REGENT STREET, W.,
LONDON.

THE NOTE BROKERAGE BUSINESS OF E. L. MOSS, deceased, will be continued by JOHN MOSS, Jr., 205 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE COUpons due March 1, 1871, on the Income Bonds of this company, will be paid at their office, 45 Sears' Building, Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., 30 Broad street, New York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

$4,000 WANTED TO LOAN—ON A FIRST CLASS, highly improved Farm, near Morristown, N. J., worth $20,000; title perfect; no encumbrance. Address S. L. J., 241 West Fifty-third street, New York, stating where an interview can be had.

$8,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—ON dwelling house in this city worth double the amount. Address HALDON, Herald office.

$160,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS IMproved City Property, in sums to suit. A. G. LOOMIS & CO., 1,234 Broadway.

$400,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED WESTchester county, New York or Brooklyn properties; sums to suit; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Co., 163 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND mortgage on improved property in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Mainsmall, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

FOR SALE—A YACHT 28 FEET LONG, IN GOOD order and everything complete. Apply at 153 avenue C, corner Tenth street. R. SULLIVAN.

FOR SALE—180 TON FREIGHT PROPELLER, 95 feet long, 20 feet wide, 4 feet draught. Inquire of S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMALL, LOW PRICED STEAMBOAT OR Propeller, 20 to 30 feet long. Address JONES, Herald office.

WANTED—A SCHOONER YACHT OF ABOUT 100 tons; must be sound and in good condition. Address, stating price, W. W. B., box 1,515 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

STEAM ENGINE WANTED.—A TWO OR THREE horse power Engine. Address box 2,758 Post office.

WANTED TO BUY—A GOOD SECOND HAND ROSEwood Billiard Table, 10 by 5, by CHARLES ROTH, Billiard Table maker, 50 Bowery.

FINE ARTS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYERS of fine Oil Paintings. Coming one only this evening, without reserve, of over 300 choice Paintings, on account of sale. S. L. THOMAS, Auctioneer, 597 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S.

At R. H. MACY'S.

Continued attractions at Macy's.

Continued attractions at Macy's.

Having largely increased our stock of

White Goods,

White Goods,

we are now enabled to duplicate these goods, for which there was such a great demand last week, and are prepared to offer to our customers

More of those

More of those

Victoria Lawns, at 17 cents.

More of those
Dotted Swiss Muslins at 19 cents.

More of those
Fine Striped Marseilles at 25 cents.

More of those
Counterpanes at $2 67.

More of those
All Linen full size Napkins at 98 cents per dozen.

We have also a fine assortment of
Ladies' Linen and Lace Sets,
in new designs.

Sets of Bridal Underwear,
Lace Trimmed and Embroidered,
at reasonable prices.

Ladies' Neck Ties,
in exquisite shades,
to contrast spring suits.

We have the finest assortment of
French Flowers
in this city.

During this coming season
we design making
Our Millinery Department
specially attractive
to our patrons.

all the new shapes in Hats,
all the new styles in Flowers,
all the new shades in Ribbons
will be exhibited
as early as possible to our customers, and at prices that will induce them to purchase.
Do not forget that we also have a department devoted to
House Furnishing Goods,
and that we are stocking it abundantly for the coming season.
Everything in a useful way,
from a Door Mat to a Blacking Brush,
from an Iron Dishcloth to a Fitting Machine,
from a Spice Box to a Commode,
from a Butter Pat to a Carpet Sweeper,
can be found in this department;
and if we do not have what customers want we will procure it for them.

Hosiery,
Small Wares,
Trimmings,
Perfumery,
Toilet Articles,
Laces,
Embroideries,
Opera Fans,
Parasols,
at our usually popular prices.

R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street, Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue.

MME. S. PONCHON, HAVING JUST RETURNED from Europe for the purpose of selling off her entire business, begs to inform her customers that she offers her large stock of French Corsets, &c., at a great sacrifice, and hopes the public in general will avail themselves of such opportunity at 225½ Sixth avenue.

TASSELS, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, DRESS BUTtons, Ornaments, &c., manufactured for the wholesale trade; trimming manufacturers supplied with Materials for cash or trade. FREDERICK MAYNARD, 104 Liberty street.

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AT WOLF BROTHERS', 539 BROADWAY—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos; business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Español.

AT FIRTSKI & WOLFS, 525 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 413 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. The same bought at their full value.

A.—AT 7.3 S.—$75,000.—WILL BUY OR MAKE ADvances on Diamonds, Precious Stones, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's Hair Shawls, Silks, Lace, Valuables, &c., at their utmost value. J. H. SARRINGER, 778 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 36 Thirteenth street, near Walleck's theatre.

AT HEMANS', 558 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 95 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONEMAN, Broker.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 257 AND 259 GRAND street—Cash paid for Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Silver. Loans negotiated on the same. S. J. DELAN.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building)—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unexpired Pledges for sale. A. G. HERTS.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A.—FINE RYE OR BOURBON WHISKEY, AT $2 50 a gallon; Sherry and Port Wines, $2 50; Scotch and Irish Whiskies, $3; Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum, $3; all of the best quality and warranted pure. WILLIAM M. GILES, 150 Sixth av., corner Thirteenth st.

BOTTLED LAGER BEER.
Imported Bavarian Beer, per dozen.....$2 50
Imported Vienna Beer, per dozen.....2 50
Anchor Milwaukee Beer, per dozen.....1 50
Newark Beer, per dozen.....1 00
Delivered free of cartage in city for cash.
HOLLANDER & CO., 143 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

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Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool,
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OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
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These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can now obtain tickets. Steerage (prepaid) $33.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
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CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships,
between New York and Liverpool,
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CUBA.....Wed., March 1. ALEPPO.....Thurs., March 16
SIBERIA.....Thurs., March 2. ALGERIA.....Wed., March 22

CONGRESS.

Passage of the Army and Indian Appropriation Bills by the Senate.

No More Indian Treaties to be Negotiated.

Large Number of Bills Passed in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1871.

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Pacific Railroads to forthwith and report upon the existing indebtedness between the United States government and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, particularly as to the amount of money and land subsidy voted to it by Congress; the amount of bonds issued to and sold by the company; the amount for which Congress guaranteed the payment of principal and interest; what interest was paid on the bonds; what disposition was made by the said company of the proceeds of their bonds sold; what amount of money or property said company has distributed among its stockholders; also as to the operations of the Credit Mobilier and who composed it.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate took up the Army Appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. McDonald's amendment to pay for quartermaster's and commissary stores furnished to the Army by loyal citizens of the South. After various modifications the amendment was adopted—yeas 34, nays 22—in the following form:—

And be it further enacted, that the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, entitled "An act to limit the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims," &c., are hereby extended to the loyal citizens who remained loyal during the late war, and who in no way voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the rebellion; provided, that service in the United States Army during the late rebellion as a commissioned officer or enlisted man shall be held to be *prima facie* evidence of loyalty, unless some act of disloyalty shall be proven to have been committed after said service; and the benefits of this proviso shall be extended to the citizens of the State of Tennessee, and all such parts of said act as make a discrimination between loyal claimants because of residence are hereby repealed.

The vote upon the adoption of Mr. McDonald's amendment was as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Blair, Bogman, Brownlow, Cooper, Davis, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Gilbert, Harris, Hill, Howe, Jenkins, Kelloggs, Lewis, McDonald, Miller, Morton, Pratt, Revels, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Stott, Spencer, Stockton, Tipton, Vickers, Warner and Willey—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Craigin, Edmunds, Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Howard, Howell, Merrill (Vt.), Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Wilson and Yates—22.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The regular order of business was temporarily suspended, and Mr. Cole, from the Committee of conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was read.

Mr. DAVIS opposed the reception of the report on account of its prohibition against Indian treaties hereafter. The Supreme Court had placed these on the same footing with treaties with foreign nations, and he held that Congress had not the right to deny to the President in either instance the exercise of treaty-making power, with the consent of the Senate, as provided in the constitution. He maintained that Indian tribes in the southwestern part of the United States were independent nations and entirely competent to negotiate treaties with the government.

Mr. STOCKTON, (dem.) of N. J., a member of the conference committee, defended the clause objected to by Mr. Davis as within the power of Congress, under the constitution, to declare that nomadic tribes of Indians are not responsible Indian nations.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, explained that the validity of existing Indian treaties would not be affected, and that the condition of Indian tribes was continually changing and had so far deteriorated as to authorize this declaration.

After further remarks by Messrs. Cassery, Stockton and Salsbury the report was concurred in without a division.

COAL DUTIES.

The bill repealing the duty on coal was received from the House and read for the first time.

Mr. VICKERS, (dem.) of Md., objected to its second reading.

CONSIDERATION OF THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL RESUMED.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del., opposed its passage because of the rejection of his amendment prohibiting the expenditure of any of the money appropriated by the bill for the payment of troops at elections.

The bill was then passed.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up, as in Committee of the Whole.

Among other amendments adopted was one providing that no part of the money appropriated by the bill shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war.

After disposing of twenty pages of the bill the Senate, at half past four o'clock, went into executive session, and soon after took a recess till evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1871.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF ARKANSAS.

The Senate amendments to a House bill creating an additional judicial district in Arkansas were amended, on motion of Mr. KERR, by providing that the present District judge of Arkansas shall remain judge of the Eastern district.

PAYMENT OF CONTESTANTS.

Resolutions were adopted to pay Messrs. Rogers, of Tennessee, and Eggleston, of Ohio, contestants for seats, $2,500 and $3,000 respectively.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' TAXES.

Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill provided that no tax shall be imposed upon any undistributed sums added to the contingent fund of insurance companies or on unearned premiums. Passed.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, taking up first the Senate amendments to the House bills. Such amendments were concurred in on the following bills, which now go to the President for his signature—For the relief of William P. Thomasson; for the relief of Abraham S. Snyder, of the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; granting pensions to Susannah Snyder and to Anthony D. Hardy; to confirm the Rancho del Rio Grande, in New Mexico, to the heirs and legal representatives of the original grantees thereof.

The following bills were also passed:—The Senate bill to amend the act of the 24 of March, 1858, to establish and declare the railroad and bridge of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company a post road; relating to records of the courts of the United States.

All the land grant bills from the Senate were objected to, and were laid aside until after the first reading of the calendar.

The following Senate bills not being objected to were passed:—For the relief of W. B. Carpenter; for the relief of Charles T. Jackson, M. D.; of Russell; authorizing the President to appoint Lyman R. Spaulding master in the navy; for the relief of sealers on public lands; to close the accounts of E. E. Dennison, late colonel of engineers; correcting an error in the passage of the act of the 1st of June, 1870, for the relief of the officers and crew of the ship Nightingale; for the relief of Alexander J. McMillan, late lieutenant of the Ninth Minnesota Infantry; for the relief of Mississippi Rubber; granting pensions to Olive Coombs, Elizabeth Spurgeon, Mean Joy Owen, Hannah R. Ney, Nancy S. Ledford, Julia Traynor, Mary B. Collins, Reynolds W. Sawyer, Adam W. Myers, Martha J. Wiley and Ellis A. Hayner; for the relief of John G. Nyles; authorizing the nomination and appointment to the retired list of the navy of certain volunteer officers on the active list of the navy who are disabled in consequence of wounds received during the late war; to adjust and fix the compensation of the assistant employed in the library of Congress.

The calendar being next come through on the first call, was recommenced, and action taken on the following bills, as stood in order:—

The Senate amendments to the House bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives and Delegates in Congress—the amendments providing for apportionment.

Mr. ALLISON moved to suspend the rules, non-concur in the amendments and ask for a committee of conference. Rejected—the two-thirds in the affirmative—105 to 81.

The Senate joint resolution to amend section ten of an act granting lands to Kansas to aid in the construction of a southern branch of the Union Pacific Railway and telegraph from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Ark.

Mr. LAFLIN, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, stating that it was merely to supply a clerical omission in the enrollment of the act.

Mr. VAN HORN, (rep.) of Mo., opposed it, stating that its purpose was for more important than that.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

The Senate joint resolution for a patent to the Indiana Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends for a certain tract of land in the Shawnee reservation.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution. Negatived.

Senate bill granting lands for a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Michigan district of British America.

Mr. WILSON, (dem.) of Minn., moved to suspend the rules and pass a substitute for the bill.

The motion was agreed to and the substitute passed.

Senate bill granting lands for a railroad from Decatur, Ala., to Aberdeen, Miss.

Mr. BECK, (rep.) of Ala., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Rejected.

Senate bill to provide for a government building in Trenton, N. J.

Mr. HAYNER, (rep.) of N. J., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Agreed to—yeas 120, nays 57.

The Senate joint resolution to extend the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior or Bayfield.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, with an amendment, being a bill of the Senate in relation to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Rejected.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The proceedings were interrupted by a report of the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of Ga., explained the report. He called attention to the fact that the contest which had been going on for the last five or six years as to the question whether the Senate had the right or should continue to exercise the power of making treaties with the uncivilized bands of Indians within the territory of the United States was ended. This point had been yielded by the Senate. A provision had been incorporated by the conference committee in the bill that hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe or power with which the United States can contract by treaty; but that nothing in that provision shall invalidate or impair the obligations of any treaty heretofore lawfully made or ratified with any such Indian nation or tribe. He said that this provision was substantially the same as had been drawn up by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ammon) and subscribed to by the House. He also called attention to the fact that the amendments provided in the conference report guaranteed a perfect security for settlers to sports and also required vouchers for Indian goods to be presented to the Indian Commissioner.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., member of the conference, laid stress on that provision which prohibits the allowance of a commission to Indian claim agents, mentioning the case of Lewis V. Bluck, who had received from three Indian tribes a million less for getting through the great claims amounting to $20,000.

The conference report was agreed to.

The House again went to the business on the Speaker's table, and after voting down motions to suspend the rules in the cases of several land grant bills, the House, at quarter past four, adjourned.

INCENDIARISM IN JAMAICA.

On Tuesday night, at the hour of eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of James Stanley in Jamaica, which was unoccupied by him, but in which was stored his household effects. All were burned. The loss is $2,000. There is no insurance. Three incendiary fires have occurred in this city within a week. The authorities are quite concerned about the matter and the people are excited.

THE NEW HAMBURG DISASTER.

Continuation of the Legislative Investigation—Testimony of Employes of the Colliding Trains—No Time for Patent Brakes to Act—Brakemen Not at Their Posts.

ALBANY, March 1, 1871.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature on the New Hamburg Railroad disaster resumed its session in the Senate Chamber this afternoon, at four o'clock.

The first witness examined was Charles Cossum, a conductor on the Hudson River Railroad. He was in charge of the train which collided with the oil train, and detailed the events of the accident. The cords connected with the patent brakes were all in proper condition; to pull them so as to spring the brakes would necessitate drawing them in some eighteen feet, owing to the slack in the cords; I cannot say positively whether the patent brakes were applied; I cannot tell how soon a train can be stopped by the use of patent brakes; he did not believe that a train could have been stopped between the time the engineer received the signal and the running into the oil train; sleeping cars weigh from thirty to forty tons and ordinary cars weigh from eight to nine tons; it is more difficult to stop a train with sleeping cars than it is one without them; I did not notice any explosion of gasoline.

Henry Merritt, a water tender at Old Troy, detailed the efforts he made to signal the express train. The engineer of the oil train said to him, "For God's sake, get out your red light;" witness did so as soon as possible and ran down the track; it would take a minute and a half or two minutes to go up the ladder, which is forty feet high, and change the light.

Peter Dow, brakeman on the express train, stated that the collision took place before he had an opportunity to put on the brakes.

Patrick G. Dickson, brakeman on the train, confirmed the previous witness' testimony.

Cornelius Row, locomotive engineer running the engine of the oil train, stated that after his train parted he took a red lantern and ran down the track to signal the express train; he was ahead of others doing the same thing; he could have stopped his engine if he had been signalled at New Hamburg station before he reached the draw; he was running at the time from seven to eight miles per hour; the distance is a quarter of a mile, with a heavy down grade; he thinks he could have stopped on reaching the water tank if all the brakes were on; he only saw two brakemen on the train; he could not say whether he could stop in the distance if he had more brakemen; his duty is to look back as well as forward and see that the train is not broken; he could not at night see that an axle was broken; he would notice it in the daytime by the jumping of the cars; his train was at New Hamburg station on time.

Edgar Underwood, conductor of the oil train, said:—The first notice he had of the accident was from three or four men at New Hamburg station, who hallooed to him that a car was off the track; he went out and put on the brakes, and told the brakeman to signal the engineer; he did so by dropping a light; there was no bell rope on the train; as soon as he found that a car was off the track he took measures to notify the coming express; there was nothing to prevent a brakeman or himself going to the tower and changing the light; he could not swear that at the time the notification of a car being off the track was given; that there was a single brakeman at either brake; in cold weather brakemen ride in a caboose; that is not according to the rules and regulations, but it is done usually in cold weather; it might have been a minute or a minute and a half between the time he was notified at New Hamburg station of the break in his train and the collision; he thought both he and the brakeman did all they could to prevent the accident.

The committee then adjourned to four P. M. tomorrow.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Interview With Mr. Pardee—The Wages of Miners.

HAZLETON, Feb. 28, 1871.

I called on Mr. A. Pardee, a prominent operator of the Luzerne and Lehigh region, in quest of the operators' side of the question now agitating the whole coal region, and, in fact, the whole country. I asked him for facts regarding wages earned. He said, "Here, just sit right down and take whatever figures you wish. I will not restrict you. We ask only for a fair and impartial investigation." I sat down at the table and compiled from the various books in use at that establishment and official reports, a copy of which each miner receives (with his monthly pay), the following statement of wages paid thirty men for the year 1870. Each miner received the following sums after all deductions had been made:—

No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	274	291	53	54	89	96	23	60	45	49	59	$[illegible]
2	142	127	100	113	113	79	84	82	108	140	88	50	1,264
3	89	16	125	138	110	39	53	60	72	90	102	79	949
4	141	172	88	138	84	212	185	171	87	92	118	61	1,789
5	92	57	78	108	140	122	122	122	135	140	128	106	1,513
6	53	68	56	124	101	62	74	62	83	73	74	78	894
7	78	89	69	79	79	72	83	117	156	135	123	77	1,131
8	79	105	65	55	85	55	57	51	74	151	57	84	994
9	71	52	60	85	72	101	97	155	151	78	70	73	1,154
10	92	107	90	133	73	95	122	172	151	93	123	53	1,322
11	252	95	134	125	102	141	77	81	192	138	71	111	1,572
12	90	90	70	108	98	71	81	67	92	77	92	104	1,034
13	55	74	90	123	85	88	114	115	140	140	101	81	1,006
14	72	88	70	103	94	91	95	83	120	65	84	92	1,038
15	50	79	40	81	75	98	92	102	115	71	69	54	947
16	50	70	40	82	75	88	98	95	94	108	87	85	991
17	95	154	91	127	110	151	117	129	177	123	117	133	1,[illegible]
18	74	94	78	89	107	74	91	93	136	65	121	101	1,170
19	95	94	75	75	75	89	76	97	135	90	109	74	1,090
20	41	51	55	74	74	74	110	49	72	88	59	56	872
21	65	77	42	73	23	154	13	142	121	90	88	91	1,125
22	143	118	29	115	99	115	102	129	132	125	127	102	1,428
23	54	68	54	51	71	22	151	109	107	114	100	88	964
24	90	95	93	112	135	95	122	125	128	106	105	113	1,248
25	75	56	75	87	92	72	105	134	148	146	103	92	1,288
26	70	65	65	49	55	75	51	130	124	103	87	70	1,062
27	61	52	89	65	70	54	97	137	132	132	130	84	1,265
28	55	57	92	55	50	45	106	111	115	120	87	69	1,024
29	75	50	60	59	54	70	98	127	111	122	82	71	1,155
30	51	76	56	89	79	82	92	113	102	85	54	63	959

The total amount paid was $33,445. Average paid each man for the year, $1,114 15.

The following will be the wages earned under the following offer of the coal operators, made at Philadelphia last week:—

At a meeting of the Lehigh Coal Exchange, held at their office in Philadelphia, the committee appointed to attend the meeting of the railroad coal and iron interests reported through their chairman, Mr. Fell, their action and the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Lehigh region offer to their men the following rates for the year 1871:—When coal is $5 on board at Elizabeth and Port Johnson, outside wages to be from $2 to $[illegible]; inside wages, $[illegible]; miners' wages, $[illegible]; and contract work, ten per cent less than at the $5 basis of last year, with an advance and decline of 12½ per cent on wages and contract work for every $1 fluctuation of a dollar in proportion; advance and decline in price of coal at Elizabeth and Port Johnson—the price to be fixed by the Lehigh Coal Board in New York. Provided, That until all the regions go to work no higher rate of wages or contract work shall be paid than the men would be entitled to receive upon this new basis, when coal is $5 per ton on board at Elizabeth or Port Johnson.

The prices will be when coal is

Price of coal per ton on board at Elizabeth and Port Johnson.	Inside labor.	Outside labor.	Contract work per yard.	Price of coal per ton on board at Elizabeth and Port Johnson.
$5 00	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$1 00	$6 00
$5 25	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$1 05	$5 [illegible]
$5 50	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$1 10	$5 [illegible]
$5 75	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$1 15	$6 [illegible]
$6 00	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$1 20	$6 [illegible]
$6 25	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$1 25	$6 [illegible]

The above are the prices that will be paid under the working of the scale of wages as per circular, and will show its working.

To obtain the wages earned under ordinary circumstances by a man working a "breast:"—

One miner and his laborer can load seven cars per day, of two tons each. At the prices paid when coal is $5 this would amount to—

Seven cars per day, at $1	$7 00
His expenses for one week—Powder, lighting, oil, blacksmithing tools, 1 cent. Total, 12 cents. Seven cars at 12 cents	$0 84
His labor one day	2 00
Deduction	2 84
Balance	$4 16

MR. PARDEE OWNS SEVEN COLLIERIES.

He mined in all his collieries last year 440,000 tons of coal. It required one ton of powder to every eighty tons. The powder is sold at four dollars per keg to the miners, which would make an actual cost of five cents per ton of coal for powder used. It costs Mr. Pardee $10,000 per month to be idle. Men are required at the mines to keep them pumped out; men to take care of the mules, feed for stock, &c. Like all other operators, Mr. Pardee is anxious for resumption "about" said he, "I would hang out against the miners' combination till judgment day before I would give in to them."

NATIONAL BANKS' SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

Decision by an Ohio Court—Banks Liable for Their Officers' Acts.

CLEVELAND, March 1, 1871.

The case of Thomas Dowlin vs. the Second National Bank was decided to-day in favor of the plaintiff. Dowlin sued to recover $10,000 in United States bonds deposited as a special deposit with the cashier of the bank May 1, 1868, which bonds were said by the officers of the bank to have been appropriated by the cashier, who subsequently became a defaulter and committed suicide. The defendants did not deny the loss, but refused to acknowledge their liability for the transgression of the cashier. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount asked for, with interest from the time the bonds were deposited.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Proposed Museum of Art and Natural History in New York City.

Reduction of Canal Tolls on Foreign Produce.

The Coal Famine—Thanks to Fernando Wood.

SENATE.

ALBANY, March 1, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE—Amending the act for the more effectual preservation of the public health by prohibiting the deposit of oil at wells in the limits of any incorporated villages.

By Mr. WOODIN—To enable the American Foreign Bible Society to unite with the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia.

By Mr. CREAMER—Authorizing the Department of Public Parks in New York city to erect suitable buildings for a museum of art and natural history, at a cost not to exceed $500,000, on Manhattan square or any other square, the money to be raised in the same manner as for Central Park.

By Mr. LOEW—Fixing the fees of justices of peace and constables in civil and criminal cases; also of jurors and witnesses in justices' courts.

By Mr. PIERCE—Making provision for raising taxes in Brooklyn. It constitutes the commissioners of the sinking fund of the city, with the supervisor at large and the treasurer of the county, a board to estimate, on or before the first Tuesday in July in each year, the amount required to be raised for city and county and State purposes, and limits the amount to three per cent on the present value of property. The estimate is to be submitted to the Common Council and supervisors of the city, two-thirds of whom shall determine what sum is necessary to defray the expenses of the city.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the charter of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company. It grants the use of lands under water, not to exceed a frontage of 200 feet, on either shore, and requires that $200,000 shall be subscribed and ten per cent thereof paid in before the city of New York and county of Queens can subscribe fifteen per cent.

By Mr. WOODIN—To facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad (the same bill as the one before the Assembly).

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:—Incorporating the New York Musical Instrument Savings and Loan Society; requiring more freedom to be run between Bridge street, Brooklyn, and Chambers street, New York; the bill renewing the charter of the State Agricultural Society was passed; relative to the collection of the Brooklyn water rents; amending the charter of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company.

SLEEPING CARS.

Mr. CREAMER offered a resolution requiring the owners of sleeping and palace cars to report the names and the number of the stockholders, the amount of stock or shares held by each, the number of such cars, the cost of each, the amount received for their use during the year 1870, the the number of passengers carried, the average distance travelled by such passengers and other like information. Laid on the table, under the rule.

THE CANALS.

Mr. LOEW called up the resolution calling on the Canal Board to reduce the rate of tolls on apples, potatoes and all esculent roots to one mill per 1,000 pounds per mile, being the rate imposed under the toll sheet of 1852. Adopted.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the charter of the Troy and Cohoes Railroad Company; amending the act for the incorporation of private and family cemeteries; amending the act of 1862 enabling cities to aid in the construction of railroads. Third reading—Amending the act increasing the number of Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn; relative to the Ladies' Union Aid Society of New York; authorizing the erection of an armory in Binghamton; to incorporate the Harlem Library.

THE NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. NORTON introduced a bill to authorize the Mayor of New York city to appoint three persons, at a salary of $5,000 per year, who shall not be members of the Police Department, to be known as the Board of Examiners of the Police Department of New York, and the Superintendent and Drill Captain of the department shall be *ex officio* members of the Board. The bill designates the duties of the examiners.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill for the protection of game.

Assembly.

ALBANY, March 1, 1871.

BILLS REPORTED.

Appropriating to the Brooklyn Central Dispensary $1,000, the money which they had failed to receive two years past; granting lands to the Mariners' Society of the Port of New York; amending the act relative to the powers and duties of surrogates; the bill fixing the compensation of county clerks, except in Kings and New York, was reported against and the report agreed to; a bill providing for the admission of wills in evidence was reported for the consideration of the House; requiring foreign life insurance companies to invest fifty per cent of premiums earned in this State in bonds and mortgages or other bonds in this State; amending the rules in regard to surrogates' bonds; preventing the sale of tickets in front of places of amusement in New York; to incorporate the Sisterhood of Gray Nuns of this State.

PROSTITUTION.

The Judiciary Committee reported the bill to regulate prostitution in New York for the consideration of the House, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CHAMBERS—Amending the charter of Buffalo.

By Mr. ALLEROOM—Confirming the action of the Buffalo Common Council in making assessments to abate a nuisance.

By Mr. HAVEE—To provide for the appointment of Auditor of Kings county; also to provide for paying the Brooklyn firemen.

By Mr. GOODRICH—To increase the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas in the city and county of New York.

By Mr. FIELDS—Fixing the general terms of the Supreme Court.

By the SPEAKER—Incorporating the Harlem Hospital in New York.

By Mr. CAREY—Regulating the public baths in New York.

By Mr. RAND—Legalizing orders made by county judges.

By Mr. SAGE—Reducing the expenses of criminal proceedings in Oswego county.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Making regulations for narrow gauge railroads; also to permit municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads.

By Mr. OAKLEY—Incorporating the Hunter's Point, Newtown and Jamaica Railroad Company.

By Mr. GIFFORD—Amending and consolidating the acts relative to Lansingburgh.

By Mr. WOOD—Relative to the publication of legal notices, making a folio consist of a certain number of "ems" space.

By Mr. CARTER—Fixing the number of school commissioners in Cayuga county.

NATIONAL GUARD BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. BECK called up his resolution authorizing the Governor to confer brevet appointments on officers of the National Guard. Adopted.

THANKS TO FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. FIELDS called up the resolution of approval of the actions of Hon. Fernando Wood and others in Congress in securing the repeal of the duties on coal.

Mr. ALVORD, after opposing the resolution, moved to strike out the preamble, which recites that much relief would be afforded by the repeal.

Mr. TEN EYCK sustained the resolution.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, in the course of his speech in favor of the resolution, so far as it thanked Fernando Wood and others, said the cause of the present high price of coal was attributed solely to the thirty thousand miners of Pennsylvania, who are banded and act as one man to demand a price for their labor which compels the poor of this State to pay one, two, three and five dollars more per ton than they should be required to pay. It is the poor who are made to suffer from the exorbitant, the extortionate demands of the coal miners.

Mr. ALVORD said that the high price of coal was caused, as he understood, by the railroad companies increasing the prices of transportation.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said that the prices of transportation had not been increased by the larger companies in a twelvemonth. One company—the Reading Railroad—had increased their prices in order to head off a combination joining with the miners to take advantage of the high prices. It was not the railroad companies, but the coal operators and miners joined—the operators paying the miners their exorbitant demands.

Mr. ALVORD insisted that other railroads had raised the rates of transportation, and the miners and operators should not be held responsible for this enormous increase in the price of coal.

Mr. SCHUYLER said if Fernando Wood and his associates had done anything to crush out the combination which had produced the present suffering among the poor by the high price of coal he would cheerfully vote for the resolution, but he could see nothing in the action of the House of Representatives in this direction. The repeal of the duty on bituminous coal did not reach the evil. It is not the high price of bituminous coal which the people are suffering from.

Mr. FIELD moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. ALVORD's motion to strike out the preamble was lost, and the resolutions were then adopted.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Railroad Fights—Erie Wins Again—Dr. McCosh Urges the Establishment of High Schools.

Camden and Amboy has compromised with the National line at last. Both sides withdrew their bills yesterday—the former to repeal the ninth section of the Hamilton Land Improvement Company and the latter to incorporate the National Railroad. The prospects of a complete victory for the monopoly were not by any means encouraging, so that it has rather gained than lost by the compromise.

In the Senate a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the line bill was killed on Tuesday, and it was defeated by 13 to—the full vote of the Senate. So Erie wins again, and by a rather large majority.

A joint meeting was held for the election of commissioners of deeds and other minor officers throughout the State.

Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, Dr. Campbell, of Rutgers, and Professor Gillman, of Yale, addressed the Legislature in the evening on the necessity for the establishment of high schools in several counties of the State. The subject has been under discussion for the past three years.

RAILROAD IN HUNTERDON COUNTY.

The bill which provides for the building of a railroad from Flemington to the Delaware river, with power to bridge the stream, passed the Senate yesterday morning. How it will fare in the House it is impossible to say. The line proposed is to travel over a section of country rich in agricultural productions, opening up direct markets with New York and Philadelphia. The road proposed is a branch of the New Jersey Central, and, if made, will open up entirely a new country, where farms are thickly settled and a wealthy community resides. It is proposed to cross the Delaware river somewhere in the neighborhood of Bull's Island, and as it is fourteen miles from Flemington to the river, the object is to build a branch on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, to connect with the North Pennsylvania Railroad; and thus the two largest cities in the Union would have another direct communication.

SIR ROBERT PEEL ON THE WAR.

Timid and Selfish Policy of England.

DESERTING AN OLD ALLY.

The Unification of Germany the Greatest Peril to Europe.

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT

A Republic the Only Government That Could Prevail for Good in France.

SAVAGE WAYS OF GERMAN WARFARE.

In the House of Commons of the British Parliament, on the evening of February 17, Mr. A. Herbert called attention to the papers relating to the war, drawing from them a conclusion that the conduct of the government all through deserved the strongest condemnation; and, chiefly, he blamed the "moral neutrality" which had been invented by our Foreign Office—the abnegation of everything like a wish or an opinion at every stage of the war, and their determination not to act in concert with the other neutrals. He accused the government of playing towards France the part of a "sentimental"—that is, of having prevented the other neutrals from coming to her assistance, and if the neutrals had acted together Mr. Herbert firmly believed that peace would have been restored before now. These opinions Mr. Herbert supported by numerous references to what he called "the colorless pages" of the Blue Book. As to the future, he did not wish this country to take up arms, but to express openly and straightforwardly our sense of the great evils which must result from immoderate terms of peace; and a violent annexation of territory was not only an immoderate condition, but would be a "fatal gift" to Germany herself. Mr. Herbert concluded by moving:—"That this House is of opinion that it is the duty of her Majesty's government to act in concert with other neutral Powers to obtain moderate terms of peace, and to withhold all acquiescence in terms which might impair the independence of France or threaten the future tranquillity of Europe."

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SPEECH.

Sir R. PEEL said he thought the honorable member had done good service in the present critical state of Europe by bringing that question before the House. The honorable member asked the government to act "in concert with neutral Powers." Where were they to find any friends in Europe to act with them? He (Sir R. Peel) had read the papers, and asked himself, in the most impartial spirit, "Does the public opinion of the country endorse the feeling of the government?" He admitted that their task had been a difficult one, but they had surrounded themselves with difficulties. In the last few months

THIS COUNTRY HAD BEEN MENACED

both in the far West and in the East. Prussia—he spoke frankly—despised our government and laughed it to scorn. Poor France, our faithful ally, was at this moment drinking the bitterest cup of national humiliation and sorrow, and he should like to know if a policy of selfish isolation could be advantageous to this country. No doubt the difficulties of the government were great; but he would tell the House and the nation that there was one difficulty with which they had grappled with most complete success: they had succeeded, in the eyes of Prussia and in the councils of the world, within the brief space of about twelve months, in humiliating the character and the credit of this country. We talked of our national pride and of the moral influence of this country; but the right honorable gentleman and the government had counselled the nation to accept

A POLICY OF OBLITERATION,

and he (Sir R. Peel) believed that at that moment this country was more unpopular in the councils of Europe through the acts of the last two years than she had been made by the acts of any government or statesman for thirty or forty years previously. Go to France, go to Switzerland, go to Germany, go to Belgium—countries which he had recently visited—and they would find that the universal expression of public opinion of all classes of society was in these words:—"*La politique du gouvernement Anglais fait honte!*" One felt ashamed of this policy; but that was what one heard in these countries, as he knew from experience. But what had been the attitude of this country throughout the war? He only referred to the attitude of the government because he would say, by way of parenthesis, that he separated entirely the attitude of the government from that of the country. (Hear, hear.) They all had admired the splendid philanthropy which had been exhibited by this country. When one had witnessed, as he had done, tears of thousands of poor, miserable victims of this war, thrust into Switzerland, maimed and wounded, and then thought of what England had done to assuage this misery, he felt proud of his country. But he referred to the political attitude of the government. France knew pretty well about that, and if they might judge her Majesty's government had expressed its opinion pretty well about France. He recollected when he was in that country the painful impression created by a most ungenerous taunt, as he (Sir R. Peel) thought it, on the part of the Home Secretary; but he was glad to find that the right honorable gentleman had explained that away by saying that he had been badly reported. He wished only to show

THE ESTIMATE IN WHICH THIS COUNTRY WAS HELD ABROAD.

Take the United States. Take Russia. As for Prussia, it was quite remarkable. The *German Official Gazette*, which was said to be inspired by Count Bismarck, in December last spoke in this way of the government of England:—"It is perfectly idle to talk of the attitude of England, inasmuch as its policy admits of, but one attitude, namely, that of obliteration." The right honorable gentleman at the head of the government, however, pretended that we had not followed a policy of selfish isolation. When he saw in the Blue Book what the government had ventured to do, and what they had not ventured to do, he really thought that the government had not acted in that resolute and earnest manner which the country might have expected. He would read a few extracts, and the House would find in every one of them the expression, "We venture to do this, and we venture to do that." In one it is said, "We ventured to disapprove of the demand made by France of the King of Prussia as a prospective engagement respecting the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain; but there it was our misfortune to fail." Again, "We ventured to appeal to the neutral States as to a reference to some competent tribunal, with a view to a settlement of the dispute between Germany and France, but we did not obtain a hearing." That was the language of the right honorable gentleman. But let the House observe the next extract—"We expressed in language so respectful—(cheers and laughter)—that no objection could be taken to it, that Prussia would not have recourse to the extreme measure of the bombardment of Paris."

ENGLAND COULD ONLY VENTURE.

Sir R. PEEL (reading)—"But we failed." Again, "We ventured—(laughter)—to favor the calling together of an Assembly, fully authorized to represent France." Again, "We ventured—(laughter)—to point out that little good was likely to arise from the multiplication of abstract declarations in reference to the terms of peace." He was now only alluding to how venturesome the government had been. (Cheers and laughter.) Once more "We ventured—(renewed laughter)—to suggest to the government of Germany that it would be conducive to the general welfare if they found themselves in a position to make known what were the terms of peace they deemed to be required." In fact, this expression of "We venture" occurs throughout the whole of the correspondence, and he respectfully submitted that that was not the language Lord Palmerston would have used.

SUCH LANGUAGE WAS UNWORTHY OF A POWERFUL MINISTER OF A GREAT COUNTRY.

How did the Foreign Minister maintain the policy of selfish isolation? Lord Lyons writing to Lord Granville said, "Under instructions I informed the government of Paris that her Majesty's government had no desire to intervene their mediation on France or Prussia, but that their good offices would be freely given and zealously exerted for the restoration of peace, if at any time recourse should be had to them." That was, no doubt, an expression of sympathy and had it been followed up he (Sir R. Peel) should have been as readily in cheering the government as the honorable member for Perth (Sir Kenmuir Lord Lansdowne). Well, on the 9

SPIRITING BONDS.

The Last Massachusetts Sensation—Evil Influences of a Medium.

Strange Story of Matrimonial Infelicities in High Life.

The Trickery of Spiritualism, the Terrors of a Midnight Burglary and the Grand Panacea of an American Divorce.

Mrs. Professor Denton in a Tight Spot.

FOXBORO, Mass., Feb. 27, 1871.

There has been a strange and highly entertaining excitement in this town during the past few days, and one which promises to provoke far more than a local interest before it is over with. Love, matrimony, divorce, spiritualism, deception, burglary and robbery are all mixed up in one conglomerated mass, and all the parties concerned are not only prominent in social and public life, but are of that class generally reckoned as eminently respectable. Thus it is, perhaps, that the affair has become such a mine of wealth for the scandalmongers, although the facts already developed and those anticipated are of such a spicy and sensational character as to merit public attention, even if the parties implicated were less known to fame.

TO BEGIN WITH,

it should be stated that there lives in the town of Wellesley, a few miles from Boston, a man named James W. Harris. He is a married man, or, rather, was in June last, and two beautiful children are the result. Although not over and above opulent, his fortune figures up a total high among the thousands. His domestic life, it appears, has not been very blissful, especially during the past year, and the responsibility for the infelicities is variously attributed to the two heads of the family. The investigations so far, however, show that the wife is the one who should be the most blamed, and her conduct, as will be presently seen, is probably the result of an unnatural influence exercised over her by a well known female spiritualist. So successfully did she persuade the wife and mother against her husband that she not only deserted him, but took with her, it is alleged, what available funds she could lay hold of, the sum total being about $2,000 in United States bonds of $1,000 each. It was, in fact,

THE STOLEN BONDS

which fanned into a flame the embers of domestic delicity which had been so long smouldering. On the morning of the 3d of June last Mr. Harris took the three $1,000 bonds and brought them into Boston to dispose of. The ruling price being unsatisfactory he determined to keep them, and accordingly took them to his home in Wellesley that night and locked them up in a drawer of the secretary, putting the key in his pocket. Upon arising in the morning he found that the bureau leading to his cellar from the outside had been partially pulled off, and articles of silverware were scattered upon the floor of the hall, as if some burglar in his hasty flight had dropped them. Upon further examination it was also found that the bonds were gone, the drawer having been unlocked, pulled out and left upon the floor.

ONE OF THE BONDS TRACED.

Mr. Harris at once notified the Treasury Department at Washington of his loss, but heard nothing from the missing bonds until the 6th of January, when it was reported to him that the bond bearing the number 54,365 had arrived at the Treasury Department. The owner then traced it back, first to the Muscle National Bank of Muscle, Ind., and through the Ocean National Bank, of New York, Jay Cooke & Co., of New York, the Connecticut River National Bank of Charlestown, N. H., and various other hands, to the Newton National Bank, of Newton, Mass., whose President, Mr. J. N. Bacon, bought it of Brewster, Sweet & Co., of Boston, on the 28th of August, the latter firm having on that day purchased it from a lady who gave the name of Anna F. Harris, the wife of the owner.

DETECTIVES SUMMONED FROM THE SPIRIT LAND.

Pending the tracing of the bond, as described above, Harris' wife urged him to consult the wife of Professor Denton, the well known Spiritualist expounder, expressing her belief that through her agency the robbers could be apprehended. Mrs. Denton was accordingly called upon, but her husband refused to allow her to go into a trance, saying that she was ill, and, further, that he had no confidence in her power to assist in ferreting out the robbery. Mr. Harris called upon her subsequently, she being one of his near neighbors, and as his loss was known and talked all over town it was about the only subject discussed. Finally the gifted woman condescended to exercise her powers in

SOLVING THE MYSTERY OF THE ROBBERY,

and having done this she addressed the following letter to Mr. Harris, who was at the time in Boston:—

WELLESLEY, MASS., Sept. 18, 1870.

MR. HARRIS—Permit me to say I believe I have at last obtained the key that can unlock the mystery of the bonds you lost last spring. Do you wish me to prosecute the investigation of evidence I now believe I have within my reach? Very respectfully, ELIZABETH F. M. DENTON.

NOT POSITIVE—SUSPICIONS AROUSED BY A CIRCUMSTANCE.

The medium again wrote Mr. Harris, as follows:—

WELLESLEY, MASS., Sept. 21, 1870.

MR. HARRIS—Yours came to hand yesterday morning, just as I was going to Boston, and as I did not return until late I could not reply until this morning. What I referred to in my letter to you is not positive, but my suspicion have been aroused by a circumstance which I would not like so yet even to divulge, lest by doing so I might in some way defeat the real development of events in the direction for which I shall now look for them. I know that a remote hint might be sufficient to place certain parties on their guard, so as to prevent my obtaining evidence I might otherwise obtain. There will be little or no expense necessary, I think, unless there should be more in connection with it than I now suppose, in which case I will apprise you beforehand, if possible, so that you may judge for yourself whether you wish to incur it. All I can do at present is to await the further development of events and watch their course. I may and I am altogether wrong; but whatever I learn concerning the matter so that I am sure of being right, you shall know in due time. Respectfully,

ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON.

ALL READY FOR THE DETECTIVES AND EVIDENCE.

Again, the same day, she wrote as follows:—

WELLESLEY, MASS., Sept. 21, 1870.

MR. HARRIS—If you can give to the proper authorities such certain data by which they can identify those bonds, provided they should be found, I would like you to call on me to-morrow, if you can. It would, perhaps, be well to consult and to make search of certain premises should you and the detective deem it advisable. Be sure you get the right man—one who knows his business and can prosecute it effectually. Respectfully, ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON.

P. S.—Events are developing faster than I supposed this morning.

THE SUSPECTED THIEF DECAMPS FOR CALIFORNIA.

At this point the alleged bond thief jumps the "spiritual detectives" and makes tracks for California, as is seen:—

WELLESLEY, Oct. 20, 1870.

MR. HARRIS—I have just heard that the man I suspected, and of whom I wrote you, has decamped with considerable money fraudulently obtained. It is thought by some, I am told, that he has gone to California. Where would he be likely to try to dispose of those bonds? I believe if this report is true, that he must be the thief. Respectfully, ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON.

SHE HOPES TO UNFOLD THE REAL MISCREANT.

The next suggestions of the detectives, "beyond the grave," are these:—

WELLESLEY, Oct. 23, 1870.

MR. HARRIS—I feel so favorably assured that if you lost those bonds that rightfully must have been taken by the man who was in our house that you must pardon me if I again call your attention to the matter. My object in so believing you to see to it that no point is left unguarded by which the villain who has made this trouble may escape detection at the last or be prevented to use his plunder without being detected. Would it not be well to ascertain, if possible, the direct manner and the mode of travel chosen by the person of whom I spoke to you? And this being done, might not the proper authorities, either along the route or at its termination, be instructed by telegraph to institute such proceedings as may be thought advisable? I have reasons for being interested in this matter, which I cannot make up my mind to give you in detail at present. I can only hope that the thread I hold may not lead me, and by it that I may yet hope to unroll the real miscreant. For this I am willing to work, and should such eventually be the result you may depend upon me to clear up some points which need as yet appear to you altogether mysterious. Very respectfully, &c.

ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON.

P. S.—Call on me or write if anything surmounts itself. I shall be very willing to assist you, if in my power.

E. M. F. D.

ONE OF THE BONDS TO BE DISPOSED OF BEFORE LONG.

Believing the thief to be hard up, she reckons that he will soon "shove" one of the bonds, according to this last letter:—

WELLESLEY, Wednesday morning.

MR. HARRIS—I have concluded that if he has these bonds he will, in all probability, try to dispose of one of them before long; for, though he has a considerable cash, he will run through it much sooner than some people would, and the temptations in that country are not less than here, I judge. I think I am right in this conclusion. Respectfully,

ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

During the progress of this correspondence Mr. Harris and Mrs. Denton had frequent interviews, and the conversation which passed between them will explain some points not clear in the foregoing letters. She told him that on the night of the robbery she saw a man enter her own bedroom window, and that when she moved he ran away and she had no doubt but it was the one who stole his bonds. She also named the man (who, by the way, went to California soon after), but as he was innocent I will not reflect upon him by mentioning his name. This statement, be it remembered, was not made until several days after she had known of the robbery.

HARRIS' FAMILY BEWITCHED UP BY THE MEDIUM.

During all these proceedings the domestic difficulties in Mr. Harris' family were becoming more and more serious, and finally his wife and children left him altogether and went away with Mrs. Denton, and the latter refused to impart to the deserted husband any information of his wife's whereabouts. In September, however, she called on him in company with Mrs. Denton and demanded money enough to get a comfortable living from the interest. Harris refused to comply, saying that she had already stolen his money and children, and further charging the theft of the bonds upon her and her mother.

MATTERS COMING TO A HEAD.

The fact that it had been ascertained that the bonds sold to Brewster, Sweet & Co., in Boston, (which was one of those stolen) was sold in the name of his own wife, led Mr. Harris to investigate the matter in the ordinary way, and without the aid of detectives, in the spirit land. He, therefore, engaged officer J. P. Shibley, of Boston, who, "present in the flesh," undertook to work up the case. This officer found out that on the night of the robbery Mrs. Harris occupied the same bed with her husband, and he was not cognizant of her getting up during the night. The servant girl, who was then sick and did not retire until after three o'clock in the morning, avers that she saw Mrs. Harris and her mother-in-law (Mary H. Clark, alias Fettes), up about the house and engaged in moving articles. Upon this representation the officer concluded that he would

ARREST THE MOTHER-IN-LAW,

and she was accordingly taken into custody. She, too, it should be remarked, is a clairvoyant. When the arrest was made the officer searched her house, and, although the bonds were not found, there was found to some silver spoons and forks, which disappeared at the same time the bonds did.

THINGS GETTING WARM FOR MRS. DENTON.

Professor Denton's wife, who had traced the robber in his flight to California, now began to be uneasy. She hurried into Boston and found Mr. Harris just as he was leaving the police office on Friday last. "Oh, dear," said she, "I want to see you somewhere where we can talk and not be overheard!" Mr. Harris went with her to the Parker House, and there she told him that the bond which was bought by Brewster, Sweet & Co. was sold by her; that it was given her by his wife long after the robbery, and sold by her in accordance with his wife's request; that she put $1,000 of the proceeds in a savings bank and sent the surplus balance to his wife, and that the $1,000 has since been drawn out and also sent to her. "Now," she added, "what are you going to do with me?"

THE ARREST OF MRS. PROFESSOR DENTON

followed, of course, and the preliminary examination, which disclosed the story I have here presented, took place in this town to-day, and she was bound over for trial in a higher court in the sum of $4,000. The mother-in-law of Harris, who is charged with the larceny of the silverware as well as the bonds, will be examined on Thursday.

THE EXCITEMENT IN FOXBORO.

As may be supposed, this affair has created the most intense excitement in this little town. At the examination to-day the Town Hall was filled in every part, and a great many were unable to gain admittance. Ladies formed a large part of the listeners, and the whole audience was made up of the very best citizens. Mrs. Denton—tall, gaunt and not "altogether lovely"—was, of course, the observed of all, and those who could not get a near view came provided with opera glasses. Her husband, the Professor, was present, but kept remarkably shady during the proceedings, as did, also, Harris' wife and his mother-in-law. Mr. Harris, who was the first witness called, was on the stand a couple of hours, and then came one of his brothers, who told a story of about an hour's length. John C. Park, of Roxbury, who conducted the defence, made a searching cross-examination, and caused both witnesses to lose their temper and appear ridiculous.

POSSIBLE LEGAL COMPLICATIONS.

If the case is not "fixed up" before going before the Superior Court some important legal questions will have to be decided. It is common law that husband and wife cannot appear against each other in court. Now, the theory is that the bonds were taken by Mrs. Harris herself, and that her mother-in-law and Mrs. Denton were accessories. If, therefore, it is decided that Mrs. Harris cannot be convicted of the theft then no crime appears, and, of course, if there has been no crime there can be no accessories to a crime. It seems to be one of those cases where law and justice are somewhat inconsistent.

MRS. HARRIS AFTER A DIVORCE.

This whole case is made more interesting by the fact that Mrs. Harris is now struggling for a divorce. The cause alleged for application is cruelty, the specification being that she has been beaten by him and that he has been cruel to the children, but the fact that the latter were glad to see him the other day throws a shadow of improbability upon the charge. Even if he has been cruel to his wife he seems to have been generous towards her, for in May last he deeded her an $8,000 house, and even now he says he is willing to take her back to his bosom and give her the bonds if she will only tell him what she knows about them.

MIXED MATRIMONY.

Two Cross Divorce Suits and Curious Complexity of Counter Charges—One Divorced Husband Marrying the Other Divorced Wife and the Second Divorced Husband Said to Have Eloped with the Second Divorced Wife—Application to Set Aside the Decree of Divorce in One Case.

A motion made yesterday morning, before Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, to set aside a decree of divorce, presented a striking exemplification of some of the peculiar vagaries of the divorce suit business, as well as the peculiarly free and easy views and practices of some people touching marital obligations. As to the motion, that was simple enough and made in the usual way. Mrs. Elizabeth Miller had been divorced from John Miller, her husband. She claimed to have known nothing about the proceedings for the divorce until after the decree was granted, and as a deeply injured woman besought the Court, through counsel of course, to have herself set martially right. Underlying this simple application, however, was a complex network of facts and allegations of unusual character, the unravelling of which is essential to make the matter clear. The

STRIKINGLY SALIENT FEATURES

in the case are the divorces on the same day, and then one of the divorced husbands marrying the other divorced wife, while the remaining divorced husband, as alleged, eloped with the remaining divorced wife. Preliminary to this, of course, were counter charges of adultery and spicy details of evidence given before a referee. First came the suit of John Miller vs. Elizabeth Miller, which was

THE FIRST DIVORCE CASE.

The affidavit of the plaintiff in this case shows that they were married in this city October 15, 1865. For five years they lived peacefully and happily, a portion of the time at No. 157 avenue B and the remainder of the time at No. 609 East Twelfth street. He was employed in an upholstery establishment in University place, receiving a salary of twenty-two dollars a week, from which sum, he says, he paid his wife nineteen dollars a week. They had two children, the elder six years of age and the other aged three years. Living near them, in Twelfth street, was a Mr. George Gross and his wife, Rosina Gross. The two families visited back and forth a great deal. Mr. Gross stood godfather to one of Mr. Miller's boys. Mr. Miller thought the world of Mr. Gross, but he soon found that Mrs. Miller also thought the world of him. Mr. Gross became a very frequent visitor, and came without his wife, and when he (Miller) was absent at his work. Soon they got to going out evenings. He remonstrated with his wife, but to no purpose. He told Mr. Gross he must not come to his house, but Mr. Gross still continued to come. Finally Mrs. Miller went away and remained absent for four days, and during this time stayed, as he alleges, with Mr. Gross, as his wife, at a house in Stanton street. Subsequently she went away and remained five months. This was too much for him. He brought proceedings for a divorce against his wife. Mr. Charles A. Jackson was appointed referee, and he reported in favor of a divorce, which was granted on January 27, 1871. Mrs. Miller denied the allegation of adultery preferred against her. She says that her husband turned her out doors, and that he said before doing so that he loved Mrs. Rosina Gross, and meant to marry her, cost what it would. But five months' absence she explains by saying that she went to Boston and there lived out as servant, and that her husband knew where she was. She stayed away this length of time to give him opportunity to repent of his sins. She came then back to her husband to live with, and he refused to have anything to do with her, saying that he had been divorced from her, and had married Mrs. Rosina Gross, who also had got a divorce from her husband. She alleges, further, that she cannot read or write, and was told nothing of the divorce proceedings. She concludes her affidavit by the statement that she understood that Mrs. Gross gave him a sewing machine and $400 to marry her, with the understanding that they would go to Germany and there spend the remainder of their days. And now we come to

THE SECOND DIVORCE SUIT.

This was brought by Mrs. Rosina Gross, on the charge of adultery between Mr. Gross and Mrs. Miller. These parties were married in Bavaria, Germany, on January 27, 1865. She charges that, on the 22d of August, 1870, he eloped with Mrs. Miller. He told her previously that he was bound to have Mrs. Miller, and that, as for herself, he would not cut her down from the gallows if he saw her hanging. Hearing the testimony in this case was also referred to Mr. Jackson, who reported in favor of a divorce, and a decree was accordingly granted by Judge Sutherland on the same date as the first divorce suit, January 27, 1871. From what has been written it is easy to see the

PRESENT STATUS OF THE CASE.

Mrs. Miller, as already stated, denies all the allegations made against her, and claims to have been a true and faithful wife. There was prolonged argument by the counsel on both sides, which ended in the Court taking the papers and reserving its decision.

THE FASHIONS.

Preliminary Spring Notes—Indications of the Season—The First Opening—American Style and Independence.

Slowly, yet surely, the modes, manners and expressions of our fashions have been growing essentially American, and we may at last congratulate ourselves that the reign of "bizarre" is over; that the time so long predicted has at last arrived, and American fashions are universally acknowledged to be the fashions, not only for themselves, but for the whole world. This is no more than they have long merited, possessing as they do all the requisite elements of success—economy, individuality, adaptability, *ensemble* and originality. It has been clearly demonstrated through them that elegance may be united with economy, grace with simplicity; that we may dress *a la mode* and yet not lose our individuality, and they have awakened a desire for a purer taste and a better style than the meretricious modes that have heretofore emanated from a foreign court.

This growing independence and individuality indoors cannot be too highly appreciated; and it is a reproach to our American ladies that they have not long since realized and asserted their superiority in this matter, but left it to be forced upon them, as it were, and allowed their European sisters to first proclaim and confirm it, as they are now doing, by the acceptance, without modification, of American fashions in Europe. This recognition was accorded them long ere the dearth of Paris fashions; for it is now nearly two years since any one of our leading modistes first furnished designs of American modes to one of the leading London fashion magazines, which were hailed with delight, and, even at the outset, adopted without question—unlike those from Paris, which were always either modified or exaggerated. Since then they have steadily been growing in favor, and this season Mme. Demorest's

BULLETIN OF FASHIONS

is to be reproduced in London almost simultaneously with New York, thus proving beyond a question, that the popularity of American fashions has become firmly established. Let us, therefore, use every effort to maintain the position gained; let us trust that the disgraceful and extravagant era in the annals of fashion is among things of the past, and let us hope that the pure and high taste that is now controlling our modes may long continue to direct them both here and in Europe.

The designs of the season as exhibited at Mme. Demorest's opening yesterday are numerous and varied. There are tight basques and jaunty jackets for slight, girlish forms, graceful casaques with their artistic loopings that always impart dignity to the most insignificant figure; and, by the way, most of the *chic* of a costume depends upon this same

LOOPING OR DRAPING,

and it requires the exquisite taste and deft fingers of a true *artiste* to arrange it gracefully. There are stylish mantles for matronly ladies, too *passee* for the mere youthful, tight-fitting garments for the street; graceful tuniques, becoming corsages, charming *costumes de promenade, recherche* dinner, evening and visiting toilettes; in short, designs—American designs—for every garment needed by ladies and children, and they all recommend themselves on the broad basis of style, becomingness, adaptability and economy.

Let all those who have been tremblingly inquiring whether

SHORT COSTUMES

were still to be *la mode* take heart; for, in spite of the efforts of a few ultra-fashionables to reinstate the demi-train for street wear the short walking costume is still *au rigueur*. In the name of health, cleanliness and economy, leaving propriety and the eternal fitness of things out of the question, we hope that all sensible ladies will stand firm in this matter. For the present season there is nothing to fear.

Costumes still reign pre-eminent for street wear. The prevailing style will be the short skirt, worn under a stylish polonaise or casaque, which arrangement is most generally becoming; but if a fitted garment is not desirable we have the long, graceful overskirt, to be artistically looped and worn with a jaunty paletot or more

MATRONLY METTERNICH,

of which there are some modifications, which present our old friend in most charming images. One design, called the "Jacket Metternich," elicited especial admiration. It combined in a most graceful manner all the beauties without the defects of both basque and Metternich, and will be found especially becoming to slender figures. Among the casaques, all *distingue*, one known as "La Presidente" stands pre-eminent. This is especially intended for cashmere, which, *en passant*, with its substitute saim de chine, will be very fashionable this spring, and it is to be trimmed with a broad band of the material, edged with a narrow gros grain fold, said band being placed on the edges of the garment, a handsome guipure lace to be placed standing just above. The style of this garment is decidedly novel and unique, and it cannot fail to impart distinction to any toilette. Another casaque known as "La Viola," comes under the head of vest casaques, of which there are a great variety.

JACKETS AND PALETOTS.

In jackets to complete costumes and independent paletots for early spring we found the "Claremont" and "Densmore" paletots, for cloth; the former just the proper fit, a happy medium between loose and tight, and the latter slightly looser and a little longer; the "Iona" jacket, completing a costume of the same name, won hearty admiration for the disposition of front revers and a peculiar arrangement of a postillion at the back—a novelty in a half-loose garment. Among the house basques, which have almost utterly annihilated the round waist, all were taken captive by the

"NILSSON,"

graceful, charming and *distingue* as its lovely namesake. This must be seen to be appreciated. The "Scotia" coat, also for house wear, and especially intended for use over a plain demi-train, has short vest fronts, the back continued in long coat skirts, resembling the old time Continental coats. Decidedly revolutionary and altogether in keeping with the general female independence of the age.

In *negligee* robes "La Favorita" fully proved its right to the name. It is intended for cashmere of some light, neutral tint, the garniture to be bands of gros grain of a contrasting color. It is arranged with an independent, short skirt, trimmed with bands, to be worn under a sort of long polonaise—that is, very long in the back, the fronts not reaching below the knee, and drawn back by a peculiar style of looping at the sides, under silk bands which depend from the waist.

A specialty at this house is

BUSINESS SUITS FOR LADIES,

which are in various styles, in which convenience, adaptability and a certain style suitable to the purpose for which they are intended are the especial features. The most appropriate and most popular style is arranged with a skirt somewhat shorter than the ordinary walking length and a coat basque long enough to replace the overskirt. The skirt is generally trimmed with broad bands of gros grain, continued *en tablier*, the basquine cut away to display them. This basquine is provided with numerous and capacious pockets, is open down the back, with a plait at the foot of each side form, as in a gentleman's coat.

SOME CHOICE TOILETS.

A lovely costume de promenade is in grisaille silk, the skirt ornamented with eventails of the silk, trimmed with alternate tiny folds of black and white silk. These are placed at intervals, connected by feathered ruchings of black and white silk, interlaced and forming the bands to the eventails. An exceedingly graceful overskirt, trimmed to match, and a new style postillion complete this most unique costume.

A *distingue* visiting toilet is in golden brown poult de soie, arranged with an exceedingly graceful mantean de cour, having a circular apron, and worn slightly looped at the sides, forming a small panier. This train is susceptible of a unique style of looping, by which it can be transformed into a graceful overskirt, changing the toilet into an elegant costume de promenade. It is bordered with a plaited flounce, nine inches in width, the heading composed of a band of silk tied in careless knots—one placed at the top of each plait—the interveining spaces slightly puffed. Above this are placed two standing rows of lace—one whole, placed upon plats a little narrower. The same style of garniture is disposed *en tablier* on the peninoir, following the shape of the apron of the train. The back is without garniture, as it is entirely covered, whether the train is looped or not. The corsage is a deep plaited postillion, trimmed with lace—the heart-shaped neck and half-wide sleeves trimmed to correspond with the heading to the flounces. This is to be completed by a handsome lace shawl.

A *recherche* reception toilet is an apple green poult de soie, the train skirt bordered with a flounce of crepe de chine of the same shade, headed by two folds—one silk and the upper one crepe de chine—disposed in broad scollops. The same style of garniture is repeated just above, describing an accommodation train with a deep apron, scolloped on the bottom, the upper flounce in the back, forming the heading to the lower one. No overskirt, but a long scarf of crepe de chine, fastened on each side at the waist, trimmed with rich fringe and tied in a large bow low down on the skirt. Postillion basque, finished with a cording of crepe de chine, open nearly to the waist, in front, and ornamented with broad revers edged with a frill of crepe de chine. Half-long sleeves, ornamented with two ruffles of crepe de chine. Chemisette and undersleeves of Medina lace.

Designs for children's garments are in innumerable designs, beautiful as they are numerous.

NEXT SEASON'S FRUIT CROP.—The Pawling (N. Y.) *Pioneer* expresses fears concerning the forthcoming fruit crop, which we hope are not well founded:—"There are great fears expressed by fruit growers in this county, that the buds of the fruit trees in this section have been injured by the cold weather. How general this complaint is we are not informed, but it is certain that the early fruits, as well as peaches, are killed. We hear the same complaint made from other counties, and it is feared that the entire fruit crop will suffer from the open weather in the early part of the winter and the severe cold of the past four or five weeks."

AMBITION AND LOVE.

Life and Adventures of a Spanish Danseuse.

A True Story from Real Life.

Her Flight from Spain, Her Engagements, Loves, Marriage and Disappointment.

Her Present Condition in New York.

Love is life's end; an end, but never ending;
All joys, all sweets, all happiness awarding.

There are many circumstances in life so full of frivolity and extravagance, emanating sometimes in the ignorance and often in the innocence of human beings in their contact with the outer world, that when these incidents are chronicled they read more like the romantic legends and mystic histories in the "Arabian Nights" than stories of actual adventure and experience in real life. If romance were half so romantic as real life (or as Quixotic in its tendencies) it would be greatly to the enhancement of civilization to spread and more thoroughly uphold it.

Catherina Manuel Jolé, the subject of the present article, was born in

CARTHAGENA, IN SUNNY SPAIN.

Like most of the ladies of that ambitious race, Manuel was early instructed in the art of singing and dancing, in which she made great proficiency. She is about the middle height and has a most prepossessing appearance, her complexion being of that light olive color considered so beautiful in her race, with a small red tinge on either cheek, a rather handsome nose, two sparkling jet black eyes that could almost pierce to the soul, and teeth of that pure ivory white setting her forth a specimen of dental perfection. In addition to this her conversation is lively and engaging and her manners are genial and assuring. In a word, she is a fair representation of the daughters of the "land of the orange grove."

Born of a good family, and having from her earliest days been accustomed to all the indulgences of parents who had more wealth than good judgment; accustomed to take her morning drives or walks among the mountains and inhale the delicious perfume from the orange grove and vineyard, it is little to be wondered at that her young spirit became uneasy and turbulent the more it became developed by the beauties around her. She had only arrived

AT THE AGE OF FIFTEEN SUMMERS

and attained to a degree of education compatible with her age, when she conceived a strong predilection for travel and adventure. Her Spanish blood boiled in her veins and she determined to gratify her ambition, either with or without the consent of her parents. An elder sister had married in 1867, and in company with her husband had gone to California, in the New World. From time to time letters were received from the latter, who gave the most flattering description of her newly adopted home, picturing in glowing colors and with an extravagance of language that would scarcely be employed by any but the brilliant and fertile intellect of the Spaniard all the beauties and advantages of a residence among the gold mines. Mexican millionnaires and grand houses with retinues of servants,

GOLDEN ORNAMENTS AND DIAMONDS,

all floated before the giddy vision of the beautiful Manuel, and she set about preparing for her journey. An old domestic went to Barcelona and secured a passage for her, and in the month of May, 1869, Manuel started on a steamer *en route* for California. Crossing the broad, wild, howling Atlantic, she arrived on American soil in July of the same year, being met by her sister when she landed. After resting sufficiently long to recover from the effects of her sea voyage she soon began to realize that the streets of California were not paved with gold, or that diamonds were as plentiful as pebbles by the sea shore, and in a short time she resolved to place herself beyond the obligations incurred to her sister while under her roof. Appearing one morning before the manager of a

SMALL THEATRE IN BROADWAY, CALIFORNIA,

she made known her abilities in singing and tripping the fantastic and requested an engagement. A trial was solicited and granted, and so great was the satisfaction after a few rehearsals that she was offered a permanent engagement, to commence with $120 a week. Manuel now considered her fortune made, and rushed to her sister's house to inform her of her good fortune. The sister, however, was first surprised and next alarmed, and almost upbraided the youthful maiden with bringing a slur upon their family by entering upon the stage. Manuel heeded not. Her heart was bent on making a sur in the world and

IN REALIZING AN INDEPENDENT FORTUNE.

She commenced upon her theatrical career, and it was not long before the pretty *danseuse* became the talk of the city. Things went on for several months quietly enough, and Manuel danced and sang, and sang and danced, all the time putting by a large portion of her salary, which was excellent for one so young and inexperienced, into a bank. At length she began to be the object of attention of several young gallants, who were constant in their visits to the green room and behind the scenes, and she was no longer the free and unfettered damsel. She had to submit to interviews and hand-shakings and

WHISPERINGS OF LOVE

from a young Spanish naval officer, who vowed she was the only object of his affection. This gallant gentleman soon became her only attendant, though not her only admirer, and in a short time his attentions were so open that Manuel's sister wrote to Spain informing her parents of what was going on. Manuel received warnings and remonstrances innumerable, but she was deaf to all entreaty, and studied only her own feelings, which were destined to lead her astray and plunge her into misery and unhappiness.

HER MARRIAGE.

On the 24th of February, 1870, Señor Lodrigues (such was the gallant officer's appellation) led the dark, beautiful Manuel to the altar, after a courtship of only seven months. Manuel had acquired a considerable sum of money up to the time of her marriage, which she had sufficient prudence to keep within her own control. But the young and indiscreet maiden had fallen so passionately in love with Lodrigues, Cupid had so thoroughly taken possession of her heart—and so secret were her operations—that she never took the trouble to inquire into the

CHARACTER OR CONNECTIONS OF HER HUSBAND,

who he was, or from whence he came, or what were his prospects. All she knew was that he informed her he was in the employ of the Spanish government as a lieutenant. Hers was a madness, an infatuation of love. Time, that "makes all things even," soon informed her. They had been married but three months when some person came to California who knew the handsome Lodrigues, and started the unpleasant intelligence that he was a married man and had a family in Cuba. Whether this were true or false it was not then ascertained, but the former would seem to be the correct view, for in a fortnight Lodrigues produced a paper purporting to be an order from his captain, ordering him away on duty.

AN AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL TOOK PLACE

and the couple separated, the husband promising to write within a few days and return to her side in less than two months. Manuel went to her theatrical duties as before, and week after week passed, a month went by, two months elapsed, and yet no word from Lodrigues, no letter, no tidings, and he did not return. Manuel's friends, who before had warned her to beware of him, now withheld all sympathy and showed her what is commonly known as the "cold shoulder." The young wife felt all this keenly, still she went on, and, though she had given her husband a tolerable amount of money—his manifest object in marrying her—she still possessed a considerable sum. One night in June last she was introduced to

A TALL, WELL DRESSED GERMAN,

named Adolph Schneider, who had heard of her career, and who appeared to take a great deal of interest in her welfare. He said he thought he knew where to find her faithless husband, as, from the description he had received of him, he was certain he had met him at a well known hotel in New York. He promised to assist her in her search for him, but it would be necessary for her to leave the theatre and

GO ON TO NEW YORK.

Again the insanity of self-dependence was shown in her actions. Without consulting her friends she left her engagement, drew her money from the bank, took a passage on the Montana steamship to Panama, and thence on the Ocean Queen to New York, where she arrived in the month of August last. Her newly acquired friend (Schneider), however, had some different object in view than that he had at first represented. He accompanied Manuel on the steamships, and on one occasion, when she was lying in her berth on account of sea sickness, he gave it out that she was his wife, and that they were

ON A TOUR TO EUROPE.

Arriving in this city they went to Page's Hotel, and Schneider at once appeared to take a great interest in her behalf. He went out day after day, apparently with the object of seeking Señor Lodrigues, each night returning with some information which, he said, he was to follow up. Finally he made an appeal to her for $800 to Manuel on some most absurd pretext, and she gave him the money without a question. Poor Manuel! this sum severed her friendship with Schneider, for he went away and has never since been seen. In a short time Manuel left the hotel and found herself totally without means. Her friends had all turned their backs upon her, refusing to come to her aid

IN THIS HER HOUR OF TRIBULATION,

and she saw no way out of her difficulties. In an evil hour she agreed to accept a position in a saloon in a locality in this city that few respectable people would even visit at night, but she, in her ignorance, allowed herself to be thus entrapped a third time.

On Monday morning last she came before one of the magistrates of this city—we suppress the names and localities for her sake and at her request—and related the above history and sought advice as to how she should act, as the

BARBARIANS IN THE SALOON

now hold her clothing, &c., and refuse to give them up until she shall have completed her engagement and paid what they consider she owes for board.

There is no doubt but that the Spanish Consul will take up the case of the young wife and have her sent back to her friends. He certainly could not undertake a more charitable mission. After all her adventures Manuel is not yet nineteen years of age, and she may return to her parents well satisfied with her extensive experience.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER—SARATOGA.—It is hard to realize that the last nights of this enchanting comedy—the best type of our watering place society we have had on the boards for an age—are at hand. "In the place where it originally fell" with a crushing weight upon the late inane importations from London, Mr. Howard's play has borne bright evidence to the fact that here in our midst are materials for the pleasantest story that can be told in a cosey boudoir, yclept theatre, or acted by a young company *sans peur et sans reproche*. Nothing else is talked of now in society but this teasing little comedy, and even the *Home Journal* takes its toilets as a criterion for the coming season. As the characters and acting of "Saratoga" have been sufficiently discussed let us refer to a feature which has already excited the attention of the ladies. We speak of the toilets. Miss Fanny Davenport, the brightest luminary in the cast, wears four different dresses during the play. One is a dark green skirt of gros grain, with train, and long overskirt gracefully looped up at the back. Around the bottom of the skirt a row of horse shoes, whips and other trappings made of black velvet studded with gilt beads, forms the trimming. With this skirt is worn a tight-fitting jacket or basque of black velvet, rich green satin collar, and revers and cuffs to correspond with the skirt. The jaunty hat is in harmony with the entire costume, and is one of those stylish little bits of head gear which "must be seen to be appreciated." The second is of the richest white corded silk, and, in accordance with the prevailing style, the dress is made with a *decolleté* waist and a full court train of the new English pattern. A deep flounce of white lace, headed with small pearl beads, trims the bottom of the skirt, and similar trimming ornaments the corsage and waist, the latter made pointed shape. Short sleeves, puffed at the elbow, and edged with lace and diamond ornaments. In the picnic scene (act third, scene first) Miss Effie Remmington (Fanny Davenport) wears a white muslin over pink, the overskirt being ornamented by a row of narrow hemmed flounces, and in the fourth act she appears in a very rich toilette of pink silk, made with long train. With this are worn a waist and an overskirt of white satin, trimmed elaborately with fringe and cut mitens a front breadth. The long flowing sleeves, open to the shoulder, display inner sleeves of pink silk, made tight and edged at the wrist with narrow lace. At the back the dress is looped in the Parisian fashion, and is bound around the bottom with pink satin. The last dress worn by Miss Davenport, and challenging great admiration, consists of light blue silk, made *decolleté*, with train; white lace overdress and bertha, looped on one side with trailing roses, and on the other with a bouquet of the same flowers. Shoulders, corsage and headdress are ornamented with flowers in the same way. Elegant diamond jewelry completes the beauty and elegance of this perfect toilet, seen to excellent advantage on the person of this lovely woman. Miss Fanny Morant appears in a magnificent evening costume of pink silk, *decolleté* corsage, and demi-train; overskirt of lace, *en panier*; the pointed waist and edge of the sleeves bordered with narrow lace. Miss Clara Morris, during the run of "Saratoga," has worn a light shade of lavender corded silk, with a deep and full train skirt, and a square cut waist, pointed at the front and back. A white tulle dress, elaborately rucked, puffed and flounced, is worn with this. It has been asserted that many ladies have imitated this costume.

WALLACK'S—REAPPEARANCE OF MR. BROUGHAM.—makes his appearance, after a long absence, at this This evening this genial favorite of the public beautiful temple of the drama. His own comedy, "Romance and Reality," will be brought out then for the first time in five years and the very first time that the author ever played in it at this theatre. Tuesday night the gem of Robertson's plays, "Ours," attracted one of those particularly elegant and fashionable audiences for which Wallack's is so famous. It would be useless to speak further of a play which is so well known to the public. The cast includes the best members of this admirable company. Last night "A Morning Call" and "Woodcock's Little Game" were repeated. Mr. Wallack's appearances are for a limited number of nights, and his brilliant engagement is rapidly drawing to a close. "Ours" will be repeated on Tuesday at this theatre by special request, and on Thursday of next week it will be given with the same cast at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The Wallack season so far has been of more than ordinary brilliancy, and success has crowned the liberal efforts of the management.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Between Wambold' beautiful ballad, "God Bless the Little Church Around the Corner" (which, by the way, has become as famous as Mary's little lamb), and the inimitable burlesque on "Les Brigands," this clever company have strong props for their immense bill every night. Many new acts have been introduced this week, and everything goes as merry as a marriage bell in this temple of Momus.

COMIQUE—THE LAURIS.—This pantomime troupe have met with more success at this cosey little theatre than fell to their lot before since they visited this country. "The Adventures of Lord Dundreary," their most popular piece, would make even Sothern's sides ache with laughter. They are sandwiched between ballet, trapeze acts, negro minstrelsy and a score of other variety attractions which keep up the attendance every night to a satisfactory standard.

BRYANT'S.—The Immortal Dan and the attenuated Nelse play this week one of their time-honored and best sketches, "Les Miserables." Little Mac still continues his clever delineation of "Coco," the monkey of the period. But the feature of the season at this house will be "Much Ado About Something," which will give the dark side of Shakspeare's comedy when it is produced at Booth's. Dan Bryant as Benedick will be a rare treat for the adherents of minstrelsy.

TONY PASTOR'S—FEMALE MINSTRELS.—Here is a strong argument for the female suffragers. It is the happy union of the fifteenth and sixteenth amendments. Tony has brought those apparently irreconcilable elements together, and the result is crowded houses and serious thoughts in the mind of Don Antonio as to whether he should build a colossal temple of the "black art" on Murray Hill or a crystal palace of minstrelsy in the Park. Such vaulting ambition is sure

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RICHELIEU. Matinee at 2—WERLE CONCERT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—ROMANCE AND REALITY.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LA PRICHOLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMP; OR, WAY DOWN SOUTH—ZELINA.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, AD—AFTER THE WAR.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CONCERT BY THE BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SARATOGA.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 271 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BOOMERIGHTIES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND HEELY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

APOLLO HALL, corner 23d street and Broadway.—THE COMET'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 2, 1871.

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THE COAL TROUBLES are becoming complicated again. The Reading and the Northern Central roads have also raised their tolls. The aim seems to be to overwhelm the miners by hurling immense forces against them, and certainly the fight is a very unequal one but with the aid of Congress and the press the tyrannous corporations will yet suffer a Sedan defeat.

THE FIRST OF MARCH this year, over nearly the whole area of the United States, was a day of enjoyment and a day of promise as the inauguration of spring. It was particularly beautiful from the butterflies and flowers which it brought out on Broadway and Fifth avenue, though they are not yet of the spring varieties. We have a fair prospect, in the weather and the fashions, of a beautiful spring season.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY of this city—an institution which has been doing a vast amount of good in gathering up and providing for the homeless waifs drifting about our streets—has been subjected to a searching investigation at Albany on certain absurd charges made against it, and has come out "clear as a whistle." In this Children's Aid Society, it appears in fact, we have at least one public institution in this city which is not afraid to show its books.

THE ALABAMA RAILROAD BONDS.—The Montgomery *Mail* avers that neither General Clanton nor the democratic party of Alabama is opposed to the sixteen thousand dollar (per mile) endorsement of the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. What they objected to was fraudulent issues not ordered by law in excess of this sum. The *Mail* states that General Clanton is a consistent advocate of internal improvements as connected with the railroad system of Alabama, and represents his party's views on this subject.

THE ERIE DIRECTORS' BILL.—Mr. Southard and other gentlemen favorable to the repeal of this imposition had a hearing before the State Senate Committee on the subject yesterday and made very able arguments for repeal. It is stated that the committee is favorably inclined that way. Certainly, Tammany and the democracy ought no longer to bear this outrageous burden in their race for political favor, and there can be no party excuse for it any longer, as the people in whose interest it was passed are of no earthly use to a party.

The Triumphal Entry of the Germans Into Paris—Ratification of the Terms of Peace by the Assembly—The Crowning of Victory.

The Germans have entered Paris. So far as we know at a late hour, while we write, the Parisians have not behaved so badly as some have been trying to make believe they would. The Germans have had their triumph—a triumph which a high philosophy must despise; but, things being as they are, it is gratifying to know that the affair went off in such a manner as revealed a fair amount of common sense on both sides. The Germans are in Paris and Paris is not in flames. The Germans have had their triumph—a triumph to which they were fairly entitled; but Paris, so far as we know the facts, has yielded to the influence of wisdom and has given proof that she was not, after all, a bad representative of the concentrated common sense of the world.

So far this is good. But the news from Bordeaux is more important than the news from Paris. It is well known to our readers that the National Assembly appointed M. Thiers and Jules Favre to act as the representatives of France at the Prussian Court of Versailles—that M. Thiers and Jules Favre in their difficulties had the assistance of a large Consultative Committee, and that these conjoint powers were authorized to sign the preliminaries of peace. The preliminaries of peace agreed to by M. Thiers and M. Favre, we now know, endorsed by the Consultative Committee unanimously, have been accepted by the National Assembly by an overwhelming majority. Two most important points are thus gained—Paris has not gone mad because her German conquerors have insisted on seeing her beauties, and the National Assembly has not rebelled against the German terms of peace. In other words, the Germans are now in Paris and France has accepted the arrangements made by MM. Thiers and Favre and the Consultative Committee of the Assembly.

Few, very few, who have been students of this war from its commencement until now, will be sorry that things are as they are to-day.

The war is ended. The line is drawn between the past and the present; and a new era for Europe and the world offers itself for our consideration. In so far as the past is concerned, no one can refuse to admit that France has had her deserts, and that the Parisians, properly so called, have no cause of complaint. The French people made this war a necessity even more than the foolish traditions associated with the House of Bonaparte or with the first republic. The necessity was French and French only. The result of the war has proved that if France had been wise she would have recognized no such necessity. Germany was not interfering with France or French affairs when the elected chief of the French people declared war upon her. As France began the war France has no reason to complain that the war has turned out to her hurt. War is always, or ought to be, a doubtful game, and those who proclaim it ought to be prepared to abide by the consequences. For the third time in less than sixty years Paris is occupied by the stranger and the conqueror. But Paris has no just cause of complaint. The Parisians, like the rest of France, were responsible for the war. If France had been successful, the Parisians, like the rest of France, would have insisted not only on the acquisition of territory, but on the right of the French army to enter Berlin. If Paris to-day is partially in the hands of the invader the Parisians ought to remember that the time has been when they had not much mercy on Rome, on Milan, on Vienna, on Berlin, and on Moscow of painful memory. The tables are turned, but the French people as a whole, and the Parisians as a special unit, have no good reason to object to the principle, whatever they may think of the fact. All things considered, they ought rather to be grateful than otherwise for the comparative clemency of the conqueror.

The humiliation of France, now accepted by the National Assembly, opens up fresh questions which are full of interest to all men everywhere who take any interest in the welfare of nations and the future of mankind. It is not to be denied that, unless some unforeseen circumstances should arise, France must be contented for at least half a century to take a secondary place in the European system of nations. France under Napoleon III. made Italy a great nation. The policy which made Italy great humbled Austria, the proudest for many centuries of all European monarchies, and gave Prussia her opportunity. Italy is a powerful unit. Austria is no longer at the mercy of France. Germany, by the help of Prussia, has found that autonomy for which for many years she has been sighing and crying. The enormous strength which Germany has developed pushes Russia completely into the background. This war has, in fact, not only altered the complexion of Europe, but changed the destinies of nations and materially affected the future history of the world. It is fair, we think, to say that as an aggressive Power, in this most aggressive age, France is, to all intents and purposes, dead. It is as little unfair, we think, to say that hitherto France has been felt to be a kind of restraining power in the European system. That restraint is no more, and the question is, how will the different nations of Europe act in their new circumstances? Will the weakness of France encourage war and conquest, or will it encourage peace and genuine development? It is a fact patent to all intelligent minds that if Prussia and Russia are agreed they can divide between them the whole north of Europe. Holland and Denmark are still in the way of Prussian development, and Sweden is to Russia an inconvenient neighbor. Austria is weak, because of her internal divisions, and Great Britain has practically ceased to be a continental Power. Is the humiliation of France to mark the commencement of an era of peace or to furnish an opportunity for the triumph of wrong? Who can tell?

All things taken into account, we are not disposed to act the part of the prophet of evil tidings. We admit that the spirit of conquest which drove France into this war, which has made Germany somewhat cruelly exacting, which has made Italy regardless of the most sacred rights, is not highly encouraging. At the same time we cannot deny that amid all the wild confusion and apparent anarchy right has been prevailing and important steps have been made in the world's progress. War has been found to be dreadfully expensive and dreadfully destructive, as well as painfully uncertain in its results. Public opinion—world-wide public opinion—has revealed a power which it was never supposed it could possess. The interests of humanity have been found to be so much identified in all nations and among all peoples that hope rather than despair finds encouragement. The era is new, full of doubt, full of danger, but not by any means absolutely discouraging.

Let us hope that, as one result of this war, the peoples will learn that their interests are identical. If this lesson is properly learned the new era will be one of peace, not of war. Poor France may yet recover and find happier times than she ever found before.

Smallpox Rumors.

Rumors of an epidemic disease are often no less epidemic, and sometimes even more alarming, than the disease itself. These rumors recur at certain intervals in every large town, in which there are always sporadic cases of the disease, whatever it may be. We are glad to be assured that the smallpox rumors occasioned by the recent multiplication of cases in Brooklyn, and especially at the Flatbush Hospital, just beyond the Brooklyn city line, as well as in Hoboken and elsewhere, do not justify serious apprehensions in New York. Here very few new cases have been reported. It is to be hoped that the energetic measures taken by Dr. Carnochan to prevent the spread of the pestilence in Dutchtown, the eastern part of Williamsburg—to which point its latest outbreak has been traced—in Brooklyn, in Hoboken, and in other cities adjoining new York, may be equally effective. Meanwhile, the proper authorities should redouble their vigilance in providing against the possible visit of the smallpox, or of any other epidemic, to this metropolis. If due precautions were incessantly taken against everything that can either provoke or aggravate infectious and contagious diseases the latter would be stripped of more than half their horror and of almost all their danger.

The Racing of the Coming Season.

With the opening of spring commences the work of preparation in the racing world. The horses are now undergoing the cleansing process, and in a few days will begin their galloping to get in readiness for the coming campaign, which from all indications will be the most brilliant one that ever took place in America. The American Jockey Club will lead off with eighteen capital races for their spring meeting, which commences on the 10th of June and continues on alternate days to the 17th. The Monmouth Park meeting follows next, beginning on the 4th of July and continuing four consecutive days. Then the first meeting of the Saratoga Association will begin on the 12th of June, and there will be running for six days. The horses will next "bark back" to Monmouth Park for the August meeting of four days, and then they will return to Saratoga for another six days of exciting sport. And this will close the summer season. After a short respite the autumn meeting at Jerome Park will bring them again to the post, and then all the horses that have stood up to the work during the arduous campaign and are fit to run will be taken to Baltimore to meet fresh ones for the purses and stakes offered by the Maryland Jockey Club, the running to be over the Pimlico course. This latter meeting will close the year. From the number of horses that are already engaged in the sweepstakes—numbering nearly eighty in some—and others that will be in readiness to contend for the purses, including hurdlers and steeplechasers, we are sure of seeing large fields in every contest from the beginning to the end of the season.

POLITICAL STORM SIGNALS IN EUROPE.—The fact of the workingmen of Liverpool, British and Irish, coming forward in mass meeting to condemn the "incompleteness of Premier Gladstone's amnesty to the Fenians," and urging that all the convicts now held in prison for offences against the present system of British rule in Ireland be set free—as reported in our cable telegraph to-day—constitutes in itself a most significant evidence of the rapid fusion of the European peoples for the furtherance of the cause of political radicalism. It don't matter, apparently, whether the motive agency be called Fenianism or Carbonarism, so long as it acts as a leverage against the existing system of absolutism in government. Such are the political "storm drum signals" of the Old World.

NOT DEEP ENOUGH—The bill in Congress removing the duty on bituminous coal, there being no duty on anthracite to remove. We say it is not deep enough, because it does not touch the railroads concerned in these anthracite combinations. Congress will have some day to "regulate" these and all the other railways of the country, and "the sooner the better."

Sir Robert Peel on the Franco-Prussian War.

By the Hamburg steamer Cimbria, which arrived in this port yesterday, we have received mails which anticipate those expected by the Cunard steamer, now due here. Among the files we have papers which contain the speech of Sir Robert Peel in the English House of Commons on the evening of the 17th ult. Sir Robert, in speaking to the motion of Mr. Herbert, "that it is the duty of her Majesty's government to act in concert with other neutral Powers to obtain moderate terms of peace, and to withhold all acquiescence in terms which might impair the independence of France or threaten the future tranquillity of Europe," uses bold and unmistakable language, and of such a character as is not calculated to please the powers that be in the new powerful empire of United Germany. The present greatness of Germany is a source of infinite alarm to the English statesman, and the present government in England is blamed for not taking a more decided stand, when it perceived that not only was France prostrate at the feet of the invader, but was even humiliated, insulted and persecuted in her prostration. The niggardly policy of England toward a country which had been a close ally and friend for at least twenty years—"toward a country which upon twenty battle fields had, in unison with England, sacrificed her best blood and noblest sons"—was treated by the honorable gentleman with that warmth of expression which he is so capable of putting forth. The selfish isolation of England has enabled Germany to consolidate, and this consolidation he considers a matter of the greatest moment to Europe. "The unification of Germany under a military despotism could not be for the good of Europe." This is the expressed opinion of Sir Robert. Behind this unification he perceives the coming together of the peoples, a movement which must result in the "earnest development of democratic principles." He has a good word to say for the republic in France, and expresses the regret that her Majesty's government should have been in such a hurry to hail the new born empire of Germany, yet had not one kind word for republican France. He was convinced that the only system of government that could prevail for good in France was the republic. Though the motion of Mr. Herbert did not prevail, it is plain to be seen that British statesmen are not altogether dead to the events transpiring around them.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

Our law report to-day discloses the fact that the answers and denials put in by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to the petitions filed against them in the Southern district of New York by James Alden and Adams' Express, praying for an adjudication in bankruptcy, have been withdrawn. It is probable that Judge Blatchford will to-day sign orders adjudging the railroad company bankrupt, as papers with that import were drawn up yesterday and made ready for presentation to the Judge for his approval and signature.

It is to be regretted that a great undertaking like this important railroad should prove to be commercially unfortunate; but corporations of this character as well as other chartered bodies following different courses of business will now and again get into financial embarrassment. In that case the only alternative is to get out of the embarrassment in the best and safest possible manner.

We would suggest that there ought to be an amicable settlement of these bankruptcy proceedings. The railroad company, by its withdrawal of the answers it had put in, seems to be inclined for peace; and we believe the best thing under the circumstances would be for the representatives of the company and the creditors to come together and accept such composition as the company may, after an honest and faithful investigation of its pecuniary affairs, be able to offer. If this course be not adopted litigation must inevitably proceed, and much of the money which otherwise would go into the pockets of the creditors will assuredly find its way into the purses of the lawyers, who in railroad suits always expect and generally receive "big fees."

THE REBELLION IN CUBA.—By telegram from the HERALD'S special correspondent in Havana we learn that a desperate encounter had taken place between a force of six hundred rebels and four hundred Spaniards. The latter fought with great determination until their ammunition was exhausted, when they retired, with a loss of one hundred and sixty killed and wounded; the rebel loss supposed to be equally as large. Four hundred rebels attacked an entrenched tower near Puerto Principe, which was defended by only twenty-five Spaniards. The attack lasted two hours, when the rebels were driven off. The Spanish loss was three killed and twelve wounded. Many an animal is dangerous in its dying flurry, and such appears to be the case with the Cuban rebellion. It may be best to remain at a distance and not suffer unnecessary loss while the death agony is upon it.

THE METHODIST BOOK SUB-COMMITTEE, having re-enacted its old farce, has adjourned until the 20th of this month. For instruction in the art of "how not to do it" commend us to this committee. Here it has been in session more than a week trying to select a couple of bookkeepers and accountants to examine the books of the Concern for the frauds alleged to exist therein, but by some process of legerdemain not understood by the outside world it has failed in this simple duty. The committee and one of the referees, Judge Fancher, had agreed upon a gentleman; but Dr. Lanahan's counsel, Judge Reynolds, acting, no doubt, under instructions, refused to endorse him, and here the matter ends. The members of the committee have gone back to their respective conferences, and in a few weeks more they will be here again to sit for another while and then probably to adjourn in the same manner, and every trip they make and every day they sit the Concern has to pay the bills. It looks as if this vexed question was never to be satisfactorily settled.

MR. MIKE NORTON'S new Police bill is a rather ridiculous affair. Although the Metropolitan Police was a republican idea, it is one strongly favored by the peace-loving citizens of New York of all shades of politics, and it is best not to meddle with it.

Congress Yesterday—The Speaker's Table—Indian Treaties—The Treasury Opened to Southern Raiders—The Coal Bill.

The House yesterday made one clean sweep through the bills upon the Speaker's table. All the land grant bills, of which the Senate was so remarkably prolific at last session, were permitted to remain in the sepulchre to which they had been consigned, and for which there is, to them, no resurrection. Not one of them was passed, nor was any other bill of a public character passed. It was only a lot of pension and other private bills that felt the vivifying influence of the action of the House. All the rest were left to sleep the sleep of death. In the first progress of the House through the calendar a single objection prevented action. It was only on recommencing the calendar that the sense of the House was tested on motions to suspend the rules and pass bills. The result of such motions was so uniformly defeat that the House, convinced that it was only wasting time upon them, voted to adjourn before four o'clock—a circumstance perhaps unparalleled in its history within two days of the termination of the Congress.

The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was presented in both houses and agreed to. The bill, as it leaves the hands of the conference committee, puts an end to the absurd and corrupt system of Indian treaties, the Senate agreeing to renounce its right to treat with any Indian tribe or nation hereafter as an independent power capable of contracting with the United States. The bill also contains provisions intended to prevent frauds by Indian claim agents and Indian contractors, but we are rather sceptical as to the possibility of doing so.

A bill of much interest to insurance companies was passed by the House, having previously passed the Senate. It provides that no tax shall be imposed on any undistributable sums added to the contingent fund of insurance companies or on any unearned premiums. An effort to get up the Apportionment bill failed.

The session of the Senate was occupied by the Army and Navy Appropriation bills. An amendment was put upon the Army bill which opens the Treasury of the United States to the attacks of new hordes of claimants, and which will drain the public coffers of untold millions for the benefit of claim agents, sharpers and speculators. We refer to a provision allowing payments to be made for quartermaster and commissary stores supplied to the United States army during the rebellion by loyal citizens in the Southern States. The effect of it will be to make the government responsible, not only for all the horses, cattle, fodder and provisions taken by our troops while raiding in the South and while marching with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, but will result eventually in making us pay not only for what we got ourselves but also for what the rebel armies got, and for what was destroyed by both armies, and for the cotton, tobacco and other products seized by the army and navy and made prize of war. The idea of confining it to claims of loyal citizens of the South is simply preposterous. There were no loyal citizens there after the rebellion spread and the war became general; but yet, when it comes to making good their claims against the government, they will all turn out to have been perfectly loyal, and to have been all the time offering up earnest vows for the success of the Union arms. We presume that the next move which the Senate will make in that direction, and against the national Treasury, will be to provide for the payment of Confederate bonds and scrip and the pensioning of wounded rebels. We might as well come to that at once. And yet the Senate, while making such raids upon the Treasury for the benefit of speculators, who will buy up and fabricate claims, and for the enrichment of such great corporations as the Pacific Railroad companies, does not lose sight of its political aims in the South, but has authorized its special Ku Klux committee to sit during the first session of the next Congress, in order to collect ridiculous tales of midnight masquerading and outrage in the Southern States, most of which are the merest Munchausenisms, only calculated to frighten aged negroes and children. A motion to make the testimony public as it goes along, so that the people of the South might know what was testified to, and might have a chance of contradicting or explaining it, was made yesterday by Senator Casserly, of California, but was rejected by the Senate.

The House bill repealing the duty on coal was presented yesterday in the Senate by the Vice President, but its second reading was prevented by an objection from Senator Vickers, of Maryland, the rule in the Senate being that a bill cannot have its first and second reading on the same day if objected to. We hope that it will be brought up again to-day and passed.

A resolution calling for a detailed statement as to the financial management of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was offered, but objection being made it was laid aside.

The Army Appropriation bill was passed, after a tirade from Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, in which he declared the determination of the democratic party, if it should succeed in the next Presidential election, to inaugurate its President, even though it had to wade knee deep in blood. We doubt whether the democracy will have any chance of putting in execution the threat of his sanguinary spokesman. At all events, the contingency is too remote to talk about. One democratic rebellion is quite enough for one generation.

THE EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET AND RISE IN STOCKS.—The rising markets in Wall street are the counterpart of the drama enacted in that region eight months ago, when Europe was plunged into what was then believed would be a general war. Yesterday evening the whole Stock Exchange was a scene of the utmost excitement when it was known that the treaty of peace between Prussia and France had been ratified. The brokers bought everything on the share list, and prices rose amid a tumult and clamor that attested the brilliant future which peace opens up to the eyes of commerce and finance. The beautiful spring weather, the news of peace, everything, in fact, seemed to combine to make every one a "bull." The "bears" changed their coats and came out strong on the other side of the market. The general serenity and good feeling made them believe the millennium about to arrive.

The Fine Arts in New York.

Notwithstanding the tendencies which oppose the development of art in this city it is manifest that there is a growing desire for the gratification to be derived from works of art.

The concerts which, this season, in the deplorable absence of Italian opera, are the only musical entertainments offered, show how eagerly and liberally New York audiences applaud artists of real merit, while at the same time serving to bring forward the latent talent which exists in private circles. We have frequently alluded to the well known fact that New York possesses voices requiring only a certain amount of training to exhibit both musical power and rare dramatic quality.

Acting, although still lacking the scientific basis on which every art must rest, has been illustrated here this winter by such names as Seebach, Janauschek, Miss Glyn, Booth, Forrest, Fechter, Jefferson, Wallack, Brougham, Gilbert and Fisher. *Opéra bouffe* itself was admitted to display by Silly, Aimée and Gaussin of the better qualities of the French school of acting, while the Majiltons, at Niblo's, have shown that even acrobats may be artists. All the leading theatres, in the correctness, beauty and splendor of their scenery and costumes, have complied with the exactions of the public taste. It is rumored that the season may not close before the production of an original and important play, written for the purpose of introducing a promising young American actor, who has gone through an exceptionally severe course of study at Paris under Delsarte, the famous teacher of Rachel and other European celebrities.

In the palatial stores and residences of our millionnaires, in the miniature predecessors of the rising cathedral on Fifth avenue, as well as in the new buildings for the accommodation of many families under a single roof, the intelligent skill of our Gilmans, Hunts, Upjohns, Vaux and Davises attests the rapid progress of architecture.

The extraordinary multiplication of elegant art shops and galleries, which are now scattered all over town, from Johnston's art cabinet, near Wall street, to the galleries of Poillard, Schaus, Snedecor, the Misses, Somerville, Avery, Knoedler, Bogardus and the rest—thus following the upward movement of population to the utmost limits of fashionable dwelling places, proves that works of art have become household necessities. The numerous picture sales at auction, where thousands of dollars are expended in a single evening, likewise indicate a growing demand which in art, as in trade, must be met by a corresponding supply. However unsatisfactory some of the official exhibitions at the National Academy of Design may have seemed as a promise of fulfilling this universal law of supply and demand, it must be remembered that our industrious artists enjoy frequent opportunities of selling their best productions directly from the easel. It is to be regretted, indeed, that by these very opportunities too many of the most industrious and best known among them have been tempted to fabricate pictures hastily, lured instead of warned by Goethe's dictum—"The artisan is paid; the artist never." Too many landscape painters satisfy themselves with commendably conscientious "studies," which they somehow fail to work up into such completed compositions as are alone entitled to rank as works of art. Others again, neglecting indispensable preliminary "studies"—refusing even to take the trouble to learn to draw—imagine that pleasing color can supply the absence of form. Even the majority of our very few figure painters have not the slightest knowledge of proportion and anatomy. It is encouraging to know that this deficiency is beginning to be felt, and that steps to remedy it have been taken even at the Academy. The anatomical lectures of Dr. Rimmer at the Academy cannot but be useful. The efforts of Mr. William Hart, at the Brooklyn Academy of Design, and of Mr. Victor Nehlig, at the Cooper Institute, are equally promising. The Central Park offers a fine field for the genius of our sculptors. The remarkable success of the Palette Club is largely due to its life school, which is conducted on the same principles as similar schools in Europe, and, like them, must infallibly create good draughtsmen, whether they aspire to become sculptors or painters. The recent delightful festival of "The Palette" was one of the most encouraging signs of the times, so far as relates to the fine arts in New York.

The New City Post Office.

The House on Tuesday appropriated a million and nearly four hundred thousand dollars to our new city Post Office. Nearly five millions have been appropriated so far during the session, but it seems to have been done grudgingly. This latest appropriation was made after sharp discussion, and, indeed, except for an extraordinary amount of parliamentary strategy it would have failed altogether. It has yet to be passed in the Senate, but there is no reason to anticipate any trouble there. As soon as the appropriation is fully made we hope to see lively work resumed upon the much-needed edifice. The pedestal stones for the columns on the Broadway side have been laid and the crossbeams on the first floor are all in position. The immense cellar has been dug and the heavy foundations finished. The work now is above ground, and with this balmy weather and the incoming season of genial spring and summer there should be big brigades of laborers, carpenters, masons and architects set to work with the energy of bees in a hive to bring the goodly proportions of the building so far into existence as at least to let hungry New Yorkers have a sight of it, now and then, over the top of the unsightly placarded fence which at present obstructs both vision and travel.

The fact that sharp discussion takes place over every appropriation for this work is little creditable to the honesty or judgment of our Congress. There is evidently no job in it, no chance for the little pickings that attend land grants and steamship subsidies, or else it would slide through easily enough. So far as the appropriations of money bestowed by Congress have permitted the work has been done faithfully and energetically, and the delay has been due only to the grudging spirit of the House. There is not a member of that body who cannot see how woefully we need the new Post Office. If there is, let him pay one visit to the little church on the corner of

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THE COURTS.

Alleged Bounty Frauds—Marshal Sharpe's Dead Lock Removed—Fees of Registers in Bankruptcy—The Ship Neptune Case—A Family Feud—The Civil Action Against Captain Peabody—Business in the Court of General Sessions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Interference of State Tribunals with Proceedings in Federal Courts—Prescriptive Laws of Louisiana During the War.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1871.

No. 93. *Henry Amy vs. John Burkholder et als.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa. This is another of the Western bond cases. The county of Des Moines having issued and repudiated such, a judgment was obtained thereon, and a peremptory mandamus ordered and served on the Supervisors, commanding them to levy a tax sufficient to pay it. The Supervisors neglected still to levy the tax, and, by the code of the State, they thereby became personally liable for the debt; and this action is to enforce that liability. The defence was that an injunction had been issued by the State Court restraining the Supervisors from levying the tax; but notwithstanding such process they were proceeding to levy the tax when they were attached by the State Court and put under bonds to obey the injunction, which bonds were still in force. It was also pleaded that the statutes making them personally liable had been repealed. The plaintiff demurred, setting up that these reasons were assigned by the defendants as good cause why the mandamus should not issue, and they were deemed insufficient by the State Court, and that the state courts have no authority to interfere with or stop proceedings in federal courts, either by injunction or otherwise; that the defendants were personally liable the same, notwithstanding the repeal, and that as to the plaintiff's claim the repeal was void. The Court overruled the demurrer and the cause is here for review upon the questions thus presented.

No. 93.—*A. Levy vs. A. T. Stewart & Co.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana. This is an action on a note of Levy's made in August, 1860, and delivered to Stewart & Co. The defence was the Louisiana statute of prescription of five years. The judgment was for the plaintiffs below, the Court holding that the statute did not run during the time that the plaintiffs were debarred from commencing their action by reason of the existence of war. The plaintiff in error insists that prescription is governed by the law of the former, or, in other words, the law of the State, and when the law relating to it is ascertained it governs all judicial proceedings, whether the same are instituted in the State or the federal courts. A claim of a citizen of another State against a citizen of Louisiana on a Louisiana contract must be determined the same as it between the citizen of Louisiana. The prescription of that State was against minors and interdicted persons, and also against citizens of another State. The courts of the State have held as between their own citizens that parties were bound to sue when the war terminated, and that they did not have five years from that date in which to sue; and it is maintained that this is the law for the courts of the United States, which will follow the interpretation placed upon the Louisiana code by the Louisiana courts. It is also contended that the act of 1864, by a true construction of its phraseology, is limited in its application to cases to which the United States are a party. The defendants in error maintain the correctness of the decision below for the reasons given.

No. 94. *The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company vs. John Dubois.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. The defendant in error claimed damages in the court below of the railroad company for alleged infringements of a patent right granted to him for an improvement in the mode of building piers for bridges. The defence was that the letters patent were obtained by fraud and imposition, the patentee not having been the original inventor, and much conflicting evidence was adduced on the trial on that point. The Court below, however, ruled in favor of the plaintiffs below, and the verdict was against the company for $10,000. The writ of error brings up the record for review, and the facts in evidence are considered at length in the decision.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Alleged Bounty Fraud.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Judge Woodruff sat yesterday as the usual hour.

The case of J. Woodruff Lewis, who is charged with having defrauded soldiers out of their bounty money, was called for trial yesterday morning.

Mr. Purdy, on behalf of the government, said the government were not ready to try the case now, but would be in a position to do so on Friday.

Counsel for the defendant stated that Mr. Lewis had been twice ready and the government was not ready, and if they were not ready to go on on Friday, the day fixed for the trial, he would ask the Court to release Mr. Lewis from his recognizances.

Mr. Purdy replied that the case had been ready for trial for over a year, and adjourned from time to time to accommodate Lewis, and it was no more than fair now to adjourn it for a day to accommodate the government.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow (Friday).

There being no case ready for trial the court adjourned till this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Marshal Sharpe's Dead Lock Removed.

Judge Blatchford yesterday issued a new rule, which is founded on his recent decision in the case of

COLLECTOR MURPHY AND MARSHAL SHARPE,

upon the question which of these two officials is entitled to the custody of seized property pending its final disposition by the Court. The rule is as follows:—

In all suits *in rem*, against property seized in this district under the provisions of any law of the United States relating to the customs, the clerk shall, on receiving a certificate from the Collector or other principal officer of the customs in this district, setting forth that such property is in his custody, in issuing a monition against such property, so after the usual form that the monition shall command the Marshal to attach the property, by leaving with the Collector or other person having such property in custody a copy of the monition, and also a notice requiring such Collector or other person to detain such property in custody until the further order of the Court respecting it, and to give due notice, &c., in the usual form.

Marshal Sharpe, whose

"DEAD LOCK"

in relation to the above matter we have already noticed, must now "cave in." The Judge has distinctly—by the above rule—stamped his approbation on the claim of the Collector to hold seized property and detain it in his custody until its final disposition by the Court. It is well that this is so, for the decision of Judge Blatchford has put a quietus on what would have been, had it continued, a very unseemly squabble in most important departments of the government in this city relative to the powers and authorities of federal officials as to where they should store this box of contraband cigars, or that bag of smuggled sugar. It would be well to know how far the question of "fees" has been mixed up with the controversy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company Litigation.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Some nine since petitions for adjudications of bankruptcy against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company were filed in this district by James Alden and the Adams Express Company. The railroad company put in answers and denials to the petitions in both cases. Much litigation, as our law report has shown, followed upon the filing of those papers. Yesterday, however, the railroad company withdrew its answers and denials and demurrer for trial. The withdrawal of the answers is tantamount to an adjudication of bankruptcy in both these petitions. Orders to this effect were prepared yesterday, and in all probability will be signed to-day by Judge Blatchford.

Fees of Registers in Bankruptcy.

A register in bankruptcy has declined to return into court the final papers on discharge in a bankruptcy case, because the bankrupt refuses to pay a demand of $125 which, he states, the register claims for "personal services." The bankrupt, we learn, has been advised to appeal to Judge Blatchford and ask that the fees of the register in this instance shall be rightly taxed. It is to be hoped that it will be done.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The Case of the ship Neptune—Charge Against Captain Peabody and His Mates.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Yesterday Mr. De Kay, United States Assistant District Attorney, accompanied by ex-Judge Peabody, brother of Captain Peabody, went to Bellevue Hospital and the deposition of Francis Albey, one of the colored seamen, was taken before them. Albey states that after being frostbitten he went to the captain, who bandaged both his hands; he said there was nothing the matter with his feet; that the captain on several occasions made him get up from the bunk and go all, causing him to do this once when he was not able to stand and had to hold on to something to maintain himself in an upright position; he did not go into the rigging after that.

In cross-examination he said the captain had given him a good deal of clothes.

On the return of Mr. De Kay and ex-Judge Peabody to court, the former stated to the Commissioner that he was ready now to proceed with the case.

Mr. Robert Andrews, counsel for the defendant, said he would like to have time to read the deposition of Albey, taken on behalf of the government, and suggested an adjournment until to-day.

The Commissioner accordingly adjourned the case, it being understood that with the reading of Albey's deposition the testimony on the part of the government shall have closed.

A government official was yesterday heard to say, in reference to the above case:—"Delay is Captain Peabody's old game, and if this case hangs the much longer he will be indicted by the Grand Jury."

Illegal Removal of Whiskey.

The United States vs. Charles O'Neill.—The defendant, who is indicted, with others, for removing whiskey to a place other than a bonded warehouse, and had been arrested on a bench warrant, gave bail before Commissioner Shields in the sum of $2,500 for trial in the United States Circuit Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Freedman.

McCutcheon vs. Ross.—Motion granted.

Bogg vs. Ritchie.—Same.

Savigny vs. Fiedel.—Same.

McDonald vs. The Anchor Life Insurance Company.—Same.

Stewart vs. Fiehl.—Same.

Leigh vs. Blein.—Same.

Bacon vs. Kisley.—Same.

By Judge Barlow.

The Greenville Water Company vs. Cameron.—Motion denied, with costs.

The Same vs. Ripley.—Same.

By Judge Monell.

Ford vs. Ford.—See memorandum for counsel with Special Term Clerk.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Gold Verses Bonds.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Henry W. S. Mali et al. vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—This was an action to recover $19,543 72, in gold, on fifteen bonds made by the defendants in 1850. The defendants claim that if the value of the gold in currency is recoverable it is only at the rate on the day of trial. Decision reserved.

A Family Feud.

Before Judge Robinson.

Hulbran et al. vs. Jane M. Cromelin.—The hearing in this case came up on an affidavit setting forth that the defendant, the son-in-law of one of the plaintiffs, and the brother-in-law of the other plaintiffs, had forged the name of their firm to three notes, aggregating $2,500; that to save their family from disgrace they had taken up the notes, but that his name having, in connection with other transactions, got into unpleasant notoriety, and his wife having left him and returned to their family, they desired to recover the money they had paid for him. Judge Robinson granted an order of arrest, fixing his bail at $3,000. The defendant yesterday procured an order to show cause why, on plaintiff's own affidavit, even if it were true, he must not be released. The claim is that the cause of action does not come within the class on which parties may be arrested.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Robinson.

Newell vs. Kidd.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs, to abide the event.

Demar vs. Jarrige.—Motion denied, without prejudice, to renew on further affidavits.

Notice to the Bar.

In consequence of repairs being made in the regular Special Term room, ex parte business will be attended to from ten to eleven each forenoon in Trial Term room—Part 2.

MARINE COURT—PART 3.

The Peabody-Neptune Case—The Captain Mulcted in Damages.

Before Judge Gross.

Johnston vs. Peabody.—Promptly at nine o'clock yesterday the court opened, and, counsel being also promptly in attendance, the case was proceeded with.

Counsel for the defendant submitted the case upon the evidence, after which counsel for plaintiff addressed the Court for his client.

THE DECISION.

Judge Gross, in rendering his decision, said that from the great publicity given to the case in the newspapers he thought at one time that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire. But he concluded, after carefully and patiently hearing all the evidence, pro and con, there was really very little in it. The freezing of the men's hands was simply incident to the business they were engaged in and to the severity of the weather, and Captain Peabody, or his officers, were in no way responsible, and he could, therefore, award no damages against them for these injuries. The kicking and shoving of the men about was, however, a different matter, and damages could be allowed for the amount of injury thus inflicted.

Judgment for plaintiff twenty five dollars and costs.

The parties then left the court. Other suits, it is expected, will follow if a compromise on the basis of the Court's allowance in this case is not effected.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

GRIFFIN PLEADS GUILTY TO MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE—SENTENCE POSTPONED TILL FRIDAY.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning Mr. Howe, counsel for Patrick Griffin, indicted for causing the death of George W. Johnson on the 3d of August last, advised him to plead guilty to manslaughter in the third degree. The District Attorney consented to accept that plea, and on motion of Mr. Howe, who desired time to prepare affidavits of good character, the sentence was postponed till Friday. The testimony taken before the Coroner showed that the prisoner, the deceased and other parties were drinking at a lager beer saloon in New Chambers street, and that they got into a difficulty about a game of cards, which resulted in a fight when they reached the street. Griffin was heard to threaten to kill Johnson and a witness saw him drop something. When the policeman reached the scene of the affray Johnson refused to give the name of the man who stabbed him in the forehead and shoulder and said he could "lick him." The deceased said to Griffin, "You stabbed me, you dirty loafer." He lived about two weeks after he was stabbed. The Recorder will pass sentence on Friday.

BURGLARIES.

John Tague, who was jointly indicted with Richard McGovern, was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree. The evidence for the prosecution showed that on the night of the 26th of January the premises of William H. Arnott were burglariously entered and two silk dresses, two revolvers and an opera glass stolen. John Breen, whose sister lived in the house, voluntarily gave himself up two weeks after the burglary, and was called to the witness stand by Mr. Sullivan. He said that he was under the influence of liquor when he was induced by the other prisoners to join them in the commission of the burglary. The jury were so impressed with the truthfulness of Breen's statement that they rendered a verdict of guilty. Recorder Hackett, in his characteristic, sententious style, disposed of Tague (who did not deny the charge) by saying—"Five years in the State Prison at hard labor."

Charles Moore, a youth, who was indicted for a similar offence, pleaded guilty to an attempt. On the 15th of February he effected an entrance into the exchange office of Michael Kennedy on Fifth avenue and stole fifteen dollars in money. Charles Goodrich pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal a piece of black silk, valued at eighty dollars, on the 14th of February, from the store of S. B. Chittenden & Co. Moore and Goodrich were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. James Wood, murder; the same vs. Louis M. Van Leien, forgery; the same vs. Peter Cosgrove and others, burglary; the same vs. Thomas Brennan, larceny; the same vs. John Ryan, grand larceny; the same vs. Morris Solomon, larceny; the same vs. Isaac Levy, receiving stolen goods; the same vs. Emma Johnson, larceny from the person.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Part 1—Hold by Judge Sutherland. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Hold by Judge Ingraham. Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 101, 255, 294, 296, 1 to 104.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barnard.—No. 194.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part 2—Hold by Judge Daly.—Nos. 474, 764, 682, 710, 600, 606, 608, 604, 606, 608, 610, 611, 612.

MARINE COURT—Part 3—Hold by Judge Gross.—Nos. 3054, 3355.

AID FOR FRANCE.

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

On Saturday last the hold of the storeship Supply was clean, not even the provisions for the crew being on board. On Wednesday evening that same hold had full 3,000 barrels of provisions in it, not counting the innumerable boxes, bundles and bags received from the Shakers and others, and the ship will be ready for sea on Thursday (to-morrow). If that is "loafing in a dilatory manner," as your notes under the head of the "French Relief Fund" state, we are willing to be called lazy. The provisions were not purchased by the treasurer of the fund until Friday, and the first lighter load came alongside on Saturday evening, and as we know the HERALD to be fair in all things we know that the mark of disapproval will be removed.

OLD STEVEDORE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, WEDNESDAY, March 1—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was only nominal in quotation. The cotton market continued heavy, especially after cable despatches of a lower market in Liverpool.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The monthly exhibit of the Treasury Department shows a reduction in the national debt since February 1 of $7,317,913. The decrease during the past year was $117,759,653, and for the two years since March 1, 1869, the decrease is $201,754,413.

MONEY FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT.

The money market was easy at four to five per cent. Business was about evenly distributed between the two quotations, the increasing volume of business at the Stock Exchange having a tendency to cause a greater absorption of the plethora of money in the city. Doubtless there will be a full return to four per cent within a few days, as the Assistant Treasurer announces that he will pay for the government bonds bought to-day with two-thirds legal tenders and one-third national bank currency. Prime commercial paper is still in good request from the dealers in this class of investments, and passes quite freely at 6½ per cent, with occasional sales at as low as 6 per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady, but dull at the rates last quoted.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY—TEN-FORTIES BRIGHT.

The government market was strong, in sympathy with the peculiar firmness of the ten-forties, the price of which, it will be remembered, took a sudden upward turn yesterday, both here and in London. This movement continued to-day, as will be seen by our closing prices further on, in which the ten-forties are noted ex the 2½ per cent coupon due March 1, and are now fully one per cent higher than a few days since. This fact, accompanying, as it did, the weaker tendency of the five-twenties and the general market resulting from the decline in gold and a slight reaction in the five-twenties in Europe, gave rise to

A CURIOUS BIT OF GOSSIP,

viz.—that the agents of the Treasury Department were at work both here and in London to give the market a swimming buoyancy for the purpose of floating the new loan, for which purpose they were manipulating the ten-forty five per cents as a lever for moving the whole market. Of course, the astute discoverers of this theory may be mistaken but it is distinct, certainly, to account for the isolated activity of the ten-forty issues. So far as the effect upon the five-twenties is concerned the attempt has been a failure, for it took all the force of the upward movement in the ten-forties to keep them from going off a fraction in sympathy with lower gold. At best they were only steady.

A "BULL" MARKET FOR STOCKS.

The day at the Stock Exchange was one of great excitement and intense activity in the speculative railway shares and many of the miscellaneous list. The "bull" movement jumped to new favorites, while not abandoning the old. In fact, the whole speculative element of the street seemed to have gone over to the "bull" side, and given free rein to the most sanguine views as to the future of prices. It seems almost incredible that the present extraordinary animation is so near a successor of the late dullness and inactivity. The few bears who were tempted at each rise to throw out speculative lines were overwhelmed in the rising tide, which spent its force only when the crowd on the sidewalk after the regular closing of business had begun to separate. The special features were Union Pacific, which jumped to 30 on the prospect of the passage by the House of Representatives of the measure interpreting the law in favor of the company; Rock Island, which quietly advanced to 111; Northwest, which touched 90¾ for the preferred and 83¾ for the common, and Ohio and Mississippi, which advanced another one per cent, to 42¾. Our comparative table of the extreme fluctuations will, however, best illustrate the character of the day's business:—

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading speculative stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated	96¾	96¼
New York Central scrip	93	92½
Erie	22¼	22
Reading	93¾	90¾
Lake Shore	98¾	96¾
Wabash	54¾	54¼
Pittsburg	109	107¾
Northwestern	80¾	77¾
Northwestern preferred	90¾	88¾
Rock Island	111	109
Milwaukee and St. Paul	54	53¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	76	74¾
Ohio and Mississippi	42¾	41¾
Union Pacific	30	27¾
Western Union Telegraph	52¾	51½
Pacific Mail	44¾	43¾

THE GOVERNMENT BOND PURCHASES.

There were eighteen proposals to sell bonds to the government at the Sub-Treasury to-day, amounting in the aggregate to $1,834,000, at prices ranging from 110.91 to 109.82. The award of two millions was made at from 109.92 to 109.95.

CLOSING PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the final street prices for the government list:—United States currency sixes, 115¾ a 113¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114¾ a 114¾; do. do., coupon, 114¾ a 114¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112 a 112½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112¾ a 112¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112 a 112½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112 a 112½; do. do., registered, January and July, 111 a 111½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 111 a 111½; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111 a 111½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 111¼ a 111½; do. ten-forties, registered, 109¾ a 110; do. do., coupon, 109¾ a 110.

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The fluctuations in the price of gold during the day are shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111¼	2 P. M.	110¾
11 A. M.	111	3 P. M.	110¾
12 M.	111	4 P. M.	111
1 P. M.	110¾	5:30 P. M.	110¾ a 111
1:44 P. M.	110¾		

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from one to three per cent.

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$24,220,000
Gold balances	1,429,476
Currency balances	1,607,950

The Wisconsin for Liverpool, to-day took out $2,500,000 in Mexican silver in transitu. The Cuba took out $178,500 in specie. There was no shipment by the Perseire.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES MORE ACTIVE.

The Southern list was active and a more speculative feeling exhibited. Prices were in most instances higher, and the undertone of the market was firm. The latest street prices were:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64 a 65¼; do., new, 64 a 64¼; Virginia, ex coupon, 66 a 66¼; do., new, 61 a 62; do. registered stock, old, 53 a 53¼; Georgia sixes, 87¼ a 88; do. sevens, 90 a 91; do. do., old, 90 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 43¼ a 43; do., funding, 1868, 29 a 31; do. do., 1868, 30 a 31; do., new, 27 a 28; do., special tax, 21 a 22; Missouri sixes, 91¼ a 92; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90 a 92; Louisiana sixes, 70 a 71; do., new, 62 a 63; do. levee sixes, 70 a 75; do. eights, 85 a 90; do. Penitentiary sixes, ex interest, 71 a 73; do. railroad eights, 78 a 80; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 90¼ a 100; do. railroad eights, 85 a 90; South Carolina sixes, 12 a 30; do., new, January and July, 60 a 60¼; do. do., April and October, 61 a 62; do., registered stock, old, 60 a 65; Arkansas sixes, 56 a 60; do. sevens, 50 a 60.

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for the city bank stocks:—New York, 235; Manhattan, 172; Mechanics', 185½; Mechanics', 155; American, 150; City, 208½; Phenix, 105; North River, 64; Tradesmen's, 147; National, 120; Merchants' Exchange, 109; Leather Manufacturers, 200; State of New York, 110½; Commerce, 119½; Broadway, 240; Ocean, 90½; Mercantile, 124; American Exchange, 116; Chatham, 196; Bank of North America, 102; Hanover, 102; Metropolitan, 160; People's, 140; Grocers', 110; East River, 115; Market, 122; Nassau, 125; Shoe and Leather, 155; Corn Exchange, 125; Continental, 95; Importers and Traders', 160; Park, 156; Manufacturers and Merchants', 100; Central National, 105; Fourth National, 108½; Tenth National, 120; Oriental, 160; Gold Exchange, 70.

THE RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

The following were the bids for the railway mortgage bonds:—

New York Cen 6s, 1883	104¾	6s West Div 1st m, 1893	102
New York Cen 6s, r c	100	6s West Div 2d m, 1896	97¾
New York Cen 6s, sub	89	6s West 2d m, 1893	93
New York Cen 7s, 1876	100	7s Iowa 1st m	79

Erie 1st m, gold	93¾	Gal & Chic 2d m	94
Erie 1st m, mid	94	Chic, R I & Pac	99¾
Erie 7s, 2d m, 1879, co	91¾	Mor & Essex 1st mtg	103
Erie 7s, 4th m, 1880	84¾	Mor & Essex 2d m	95¾
Harlem 1st m	101¾	Clev & Toledo fund	100¾
Harlem con bds & st	87¾	N J Cen, new bds	100¼
Alb & Susq 1st bds	90¾	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	102
Michigan 1st m 8s, 1902	112	Pitts, F W & Chi 2d m	97
Chic, Per & Q 8 p c, 1st m	110	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	91
Hick Val 2d m	97	Clev & Pitts con, s f	87¾
Buff N & N Y 1st m	101	Clev & P 2d m	96
Pac RR 7s, gld by Mo	96	Clev & P 4th m	80¾
Cent Pac bds	90¾	Chi & Alton s f	109¾
Union Pac 1st bonds	86	Chi & Alton 1st m	101
Union Pac 1st 7s	75	Chi & Alt income	97
Union Pacific land 6s	73	Ohio & Miss 1st m	92¾
I C 6s, 7 p c, 1875	106	Ohio & Miss con	87¾
Alb & T H 1st m	85¾	Dub & Sioux C 1st m	94
Alb & T H 2d m pref	74¾	Peninsula RR bonds	89
Alb & T H 2d m inc	74¾	St L & Iron M 1st m	81¾
Chic & NW sinking fund	6	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8s	106¾
Chic & N W 1st bds	94	Mil & St P 1st m, 7 3-10	93¾
Chic & N W 1st	95	Mil & St Paul 1st	93
Consolidated 7 p c con	91¾	Mil & St P, I & M d	87
Ham & St Jo con	101	Chic & Mil 1st m	82
Lack & Wes bds	160	Col, Chic & Ind 1st m	85
Del, Lack & West 1st m	139	Col, Chic & Ind 2d m	62
Del & Hud 1st m, ex cp	92	Tol, Peo & W, E D	85
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	80¾	Tol, Peo & W, W D	82¾
Tol & W 2d m	57	Tol, Peo & W, 3d m	69¾
Tol & W sinking bds	70¾	N York & N Haven s'k	100
Tol & W bonds conv	62	Rost, Hartf & Erie	20
Quin & Tol 1st m, 1890	81¾	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	82

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, March 1—10:35 A. M.

$10000 US 5-20s, r, '65	112¾	800 sbs N Y C & H RR	96¾
1000 U S 5-20, c, '62	112¾	200 do	96¾
2000 US 5-20, c, '64	111¾	100 do	96¾
500 do small	112	500 do	96¾
15000 US 5-20, c, '67	111¾	100@90 N Y G & H RR cf	92¾
12000 US 5-20, c, '68	111¾	200 Erie RR	22¾
5000 US 5-20, c, '65	112¾	100 do b10	22¾
16000 Tenn 6s, old	63¾	200 Erie pref	45
1000 Tenn 6s, gold	64	25 do	44¾
20000 S Car 6s, c	75	400 Reading RR	93¾
500 N C 6s, new	43	50 do	93¾
2000 S C 6s, n, Jan & July	63¾	20 Mich Central RR	117¾
1000 do	63	800 L S & M S RR	96¾
2000 S C 6s, n, Apl & Oct	63¾	5 do	96¾
2000 N Y 7s, b l, c	107¾	100 do b c	97¾
500 N Y Cen 6s, '83	94¾	300 do b3	97
2000 Erie 1st m	98¾	55 Panama RR	122¾
49000 Pac Pac gold bds	90¾	100 On Pac RR b60	27¾
2000 U Pac RR 1st m	93¾	100 do	27¾
5000 do	93¾	200 do b c	27¾
15000 do	86	400 do	27¾
20000 Un Pac 7s, l g bds	76	100 do	27¾
10000 Mich So & Ind s f	101	1500 do	28
1000 Chic & N W int bds	94	200 Clev & Pitts RR	107¾
1000 do N W 1st m	94¾	200 do	107¾
2000 do Tol s f bds	102	200 do b c	108
1000 Clev & Pitts 4th	81	200 Ch & N W RR	77¾
500 Chic & Alt inc bds	95	500 do	78
1000 Dubuque & C 1st	94	700 C & N W pfd	89
5000 St L & I M 1st m	89¾	200 do 13	89¼
20000 Clev & Pitts con	87¾	100 do	89
1000 M & St P 8s, 1st m	105¾	100 do b10	89
8000 C, C & I C, 1st m	85¾	200 do hot call	91¾
1000 M & St P 7 3-10 con	93¾	400 do	84¾
5000 Tol, Peo & W 2d	70	200 do	89¾
1000 Cedar F & Min 1st	83	500 do	89¾
2000 Long Dock bds	86	500 do	89¾
100 sbs Bk of Com'ce	119	600 do	89¾
12 Park Bank	54	200 do	89¾
50 Bk of N Amer	102½	1200 do	89¾
200 Gent Nat Bk	103	40 Col, C & I C RR	84
10 Del & Hudson C Co	117	100 do b c	84¾
200 West Un Tel	51¾	500 Chic & Alt RR	109¾
300 do bet c	51¾	200 do	109¾
541 do	51¾	100 MS & NI RR	55¾
200 do hot call	51¾	114 do	55¾
100 do	51¾	100 do b3	55¾
1700 do	51¾	100 do b c	55¾
100 Quick M Co	14¾	500 do	55¾
100 do bet c	14¾	200 Mil & St P pfd	74¾
100 Con C of Md b c	52	10 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	96
100 Mariposa Min	1	535 Del, L & W RR	105
200 Mariposa pref	11¾	113 do	104¾
500 do	11	400 Rost, Hart & Erie	2¾
80 Pac M SS Co	46¾	300 Alt & Terre H gtd	54
100 do	48¾	150 Chic & Alton	112¾
100 do	48¾	1000 Ohio & Miss RR	41¾
150 Adams Ex Co	70	17 New Jersey RR	118¾
230 Amer M U Ex	47¾	20 Morris & Ess RR	89¾
500 U S Ex	48¾	545 do b c	89¾
110 do	48	100 Han & St Jo RR	39
100 do	48¾	100 do 30	88¾
300 N Y C & H R RR	96¾	100 do 30	88¾
400 do	96¾	100 R & Sto RR pf	85¾
200 do 13	96¾	100 Dub & S C RR	39
100 do 30	96¾	500 C, C & I C RR	18¾
15 do	96¾	300 do	18¾
100 do b 30	96¾	100 N Y & N H RR	117¾

Before and After One o'Clock P. M.

$1000 US 6s, '81, c	114¾	$8000 US 5s, 10-40, c	110
8000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	111	1000 do small	109¾
4000 US 5-20, c, '66	111¾	25000 U S 6s, cur	111¾
45000 US 5s, 10-40, r	110		

One o'Clock P. M.

$46000 Tenn 6s, n	64	100 sbs Reading RR	93¾
2000 Tenn 6s, old	64	1400 do b c	93¾
1500 Va 6s, reg, old	53	100 Union Pac RR	28¾
3000 SC 6s, Jan & July, n	60¾	200 do	28¾
6000 do	60	100 do	28¾
5000 do	59¾	100 do	29¾
35000 Missouri 6s	92	1000 do	29¾
1000 Ark 6s, id act	28¾	800 do b c	29¾
10000 Cen Pac gold bds	95¾	1400 do	29¾
5000 Go, O & I C 1st	58	200 do	29
100 shs Canton Co	74¾	700 Clev & Pitts RR	108¾
100 do	74¾	53 do	108
100 W Un Tel	52	100 Chic & N W RR	78¾
400 do bet c	52	400 Chic & N W pref	89¾
100 Quicksilver Min Co	14	100 Chic & R I RR	109¾
600 Quick pref	15	100 Mil & St Paul RR	53¾
300 Mariposa M Co	7	200 do	53¾
10 Mariposa pf	10¾	100 Mil & St Paul pf	75¾
34 Wells-Fargo Ex	41¾	600 Tol, Wab & W	54¾
56 Wells-Fargo sep	2	100 Bos, H & Erie RR	2¾
10 N Y C & H R R	95¾	400 Ohio & Miss RR	42¾
400 do b c	95¾	100 R & St Jo RR	89¾
400 do	95¾	22 H & St Jo RR pref	88¾
10000 N Y O & H R cf b c	92¾	600 Col, C & I C RR	18¾
50 Erie 1st pref	45	43 Del, Lack & W RR	104¾
850 L S & M S RR	97¾	200 do b c	104¾

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel	52¾ a 52¾	Rock Island	110¾ a 110¾
Pacific Mail	44¾ a 44¾	St Paul	53¾ a 54
N Y Cen com	96¾ a 96¾	St Paul pf	75¾ a 75¾
N Y Cen scrip	93¾ a 93	Wabash	54¾ a 54¾
Erie	22¾ a 22¾	Ohio & Miss	41¾ a 41¾
Reading	93¾ a 93¾	Union Pacific	29¾ a 29¾
Lake Shore	97¾ a 97¾	Rost, H & Erie	2 a 2¾
Northwestern	80¾ a 80¾	C, C & I Cent	18¾ a 19¾
Northwestern pf	90¾ a 90¾		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, March 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 9,464 bbls. flour, 250 bbls. and 1,300 bags corn meal, 1,300 bushels wheat, 27,810 do. corn, 5,750 do. oats, and 2,300 do. malt. The flour market ruled dull and prices were in some cases 10c. per bbl. lower for common Western extras. The sales were about 15,000 bbls. Southern flour was in moderate demand at steady prices; sales 950 bbls. Rye flour was quiet, but steady, with sales of 250 bbls. Of corn meal there were sold 540 bbls., at $4 65 for Brandywine, $4 45 for Southern and $3 90 for yellow. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$5 00 a $5 75
Superfine State	5 20 a 6 25
Extra State	5 65 a 6 75
Choice do	6 50 a 7 00
Superfine Western	5 20 a 6 25
Extra do	5 50 a 6 50
Extra Minnesota	6 25 a 7 25
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 25 a 6 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 50 a 7 10
Family	7 25 a 8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a 7 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 50 a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a 10 00
Rye flour	5 25 a 6 75
Southern	6 00 a 7 00
Choice do	7 50 a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	3 90 a 4 00
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 65 a 4 75

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The March Statement, Compared With That of the Corresponding Month of Last Year and With That of February, 1871—Decrease for the Past Year $115,263,591.

The statement of the public debt on March 1 has just been issued by the Treasury Department. We compare the figures with those of the statement made a year ago:—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

	March 1, 1870.	March 1, 1871.
Five per cent bonds.....	$221,089,500	$214,507,300
Six per cent bonds.....	1,876,550,259	1,707,776,400
Total bear'g coin int..	$2,107,639,659	$1,922,283,700
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
Four per cent cert's....	—	$673,093
Three per cent cert's....	$15,555,900	26,569,359
Navy Pension fund.....	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total bear'g cur'y int..	$30,555,900	$55,278,006
Matured not paid.....	2,373,246	3,231,112
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes....	$356,102,016	$356,106,196
Fractional currency.....	30,973,733	30,573,748
Gold certificates.....	41,532,349	29,657,540
Total bear'g no int....	$440,112,837	$416,337,484
RECAPITULATION.		
Debt bearing coin int..	$2,107,639,659	$1,922,283,700
Debt bearing cur'y int..	30,555,900	55,278,006
Debt bearing no int....	440,112,837	416,337,484
Matured debt not paid..	2,373,246	3,231,112
Total.....	$2,611,079,654	$2,397,771,276
Bonds to Pacific RR. Co.	64,157,820	64,313,822
Grand total.....	$2,675,368,173	$2,471,793,578
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.		
Coin.....	$102,104,799	$103,175,108
Currency.....	19,820,258	20,504,600
Sinking fund.....	27,676,529	—
Other purposed bonds..	72,782,763	—
Total in Treasury.....	$222,348,338	$124,028,934
Debt less cash in Treas..	2,453,021,835	2,347,764,264
Decrease of the national debt since March 1, 1870.....		$115,263,591

The following table compares the statement just made with the previous one of February 1, 1871:—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

	Feb. 1, 1871.	March 1, 1871.
Five per cent bonds.....	$216,507,400	$214,507,300
Six per cent bonds.....	1,714,776,400	1,707,776,400
Total bearing coin int.	$1,929,283,700	$1,922,283,700
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
Four per cent certif's ..	$673,093	$673,093
Three per cent certif's....	26,569,359	26,569,359
Navy Pension fund.....	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total bear'g cur'y int.	$56,242,452	$55,228,060
Matured, not paid.....	4,056,962	3,261,112
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes....	$356,121,096	$356,106,196
Fractional currency.....	30,479,693	30,573,748
Gold certificates.....	32,083,369	29,657,540
Total bear'g no int....	$418,684,159	$416,337,484
RECAPITULATION.		
Debt bearing coin int..	$1,929,283,700	$1,922,283,700
Debt bearing cur'y int.	56,242,452	55,228,060
Debt bearing no interest	418,684,159	416,337,484
Matured debt not paid..	4,056,962	3,261,112
Total.....	$2,408,313,004	$2,397,174,356
Bonds to Pacific RR. Co.	64,313,822	64,618,822
Grand total.....	$2,472,626,826	$2,471,793,178
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.		
Coin.....	$98,862,670	$103,174,208
Currency.....	21,827,758	20,554,625
Total in Treasury....	$120,690,428	$124,028,834
Debt less amt in Treas.	$2,351,936,397	$2,347,764,264
Decrease of the national debt since February 1, 1871.....		$6,776,285

In the above statement no mention is made of accrued interest, and the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company are enumerated as part of the public debt. According to the report of Secretary Boutwell, who adds accrued interest and ignores the bonds issued to that road, the total debt exhibits a decrease during the past month amounting to $7,817,960.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury, was as annexed at the commencement of the undermentioned dates:—

March 4, 1861.	$64,769,653	Jan. 1, 1870..	2,462,415,783
July 1, 1861..	89,987,670	Feb. 1, 1870..	2,475,171,935
July 1, 1862..	524,811,424	March 1, 1870..	2,463,027,855
July 1, 1863..	1,093,254,000	April 1, 1870..	2,452,282,177
July 1, 1864..	1,721,827,934	May 1, 1870..	2,431,698,579
July 31, 1865..	2,757,257,278	June 1, 1870..	2,426,211,016
Sept. 1, 1865..	2,757,680,571	July 1, 1870..	2,406,208,365
Jan. 1, 1866..	2,746,431,536	Aug. 1, 1870..	2,392,423,465
Aug. 1, 1866..	2,653,229,278	Sept. 1, 1870..	2,353,604,020
Jan. 1, 1867..	2,548,323,172	Oct. 1, 1870..	2,369,407,257
July 1, 1867..	2,511,560,015	Nov. 1, 1870..	2,355,364,396
Jan. 1, 1868..	2,598,125,650	Dec. 1, 1870..	2,357,470,090
July 1, 1868..	2,598,915,192	Jan. 1, 1871..	2,349,664,820
Jan. 1, 1869..	2,540,797,291	Feb. 1, 1871..	2,354,537,517
July 1, 1869..	2,509,160,776	March 1, 1871..	2,347,764,264

CONFLAGRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Nine Frame Structures Destroyed—Loss About $11,000.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the frame building No. 434 Clermont avenue, occupied as a stable, and owned by Henry A. Rosenthal. The structure had been vacated but ten minutes previous by the owner, and, as there was no stove or fire in the place, the origin of the conflagration is enveloped in mystery. The building, together with its contents, including a horse, was burned down, involving a loss of $1,500; insured in the Germania Company for $360. The flames communicated—passed and propelled by the strong March wind prevailing at the time—to the adjoining stables on that avenue, and from thence to a row of frame tenement houses on Adelphi street, turning several families out of doors, with their humble effects upon the bleak sidewalk. Nine structures in all were burned down or damaged by the warping and absorbing trauma of the fire heat. From Rosenthal's stable the flames leaped to the stables of R. Longman & Sons, No. 436 Clermont avenue, causing a loss on building and stock of $500; insured for $3,000 on building and $1,000 on stock in the Astor Company. Thence the fire spread to the stable No. 432 Clermont avenue, occupied by George Louden, whose loss on stock and building proved $1,600; insured in the American Company for $1,000. No. 430 Clermont avenue, leased as a plumber's shop by Charles Robins, was damaged to the tune of $400; insured in the Pacific Company for $1,000. Walter Robins, carpenter, who occupied part of this structure, lost $150 worth of tools, and William J. Zerlaw, brass finisher, $1,000 in stock; not insured. The tenement house No. 431 Adelphi street, owned by William W. Cahill, was only injured by the fire, though the occupants estimate their joint loss at $500 on furniture. The sparks set fire to the house owned by James Higginbotham, No. 429 Adelphi street, causing damage to the amount of $500; insured for $600 in the Brooklyn company. Thomas Mahan and other tenants lost jointly $300 in furniture. The house of Mrs. Barbara Graham, adjoining, No. 427, was damaged to the amount of $1,000; insured in the Etna, of New York, for $2,000. Jean Ryan and others, occupants of this house, estimate their loss at $700. No. 425 Adelphi street, owned by Edward McKenny, was burned; loss $1,000; insured in the Phenix Company for $1,000. Tenant lost $250 in furniture. The stable of Edward McKenny, No. 423, was destroyed. Loss $500; insured. No. 450 Clermont avenue, a stable, owned by J. E. Smith & Son, was burned down. Loss $1,000; insured in the Nassau Company for $1,000.

The Fire Marshal, who has been investigating the origin of the fire, is of the opinion that it was purely accidental.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.

During the past week there were 185 deaths recorded at the Brooklyn Bureau of Vital Statistics, being a decrease of 12 as compared with the preceding week. Of the dead 95 were men, 93 women, 70 boys and 49 girls; 142 were natives of the United States, 10 of Germany, 21 of Ireland, England, Italy and Scotland each. Consumption carried off 27, pneumonia, 21; scarlet fever, 20; disease of brain, 12; heart disease, 11; croup, diphtheria, debility and disease of liver, 4 each; convulsions, 12; smallpox and dysentery, 3; remittent fever, typhoid fever, measles, asthma and apoplexy, 2 each; bronchitis, 6; cancers, 5. Forty-five of the deceased were infants under one year, 12 were persons between the ages of sixty and eighty, while 5 were octogenarians and upward. The mortality was greatest in the Sixth ward, where the number of deaths was 32. As will be observed, the scarlatina has been working and slaying in the majority, but is now reported to be on the decrease.

BROOKLYN STREET LIGHTING.

The police of Brooklyn have been in the habit of keeping a record of the number of street lamps extinguished in their respective precincts each morning. Yesterday being the 1st of the month a return for February was made to the captains, showing the total number of lamps neglected during that period to be no less than 16,000. The cost of lighting the lamps last year was $400,000. If the gas companies can carry out this system of economy they may expect dividends for the neglected lamps, the cost for 1871 for this important item of illumination will be $300,000. The Mayor in his last annual message urged that some means be provided to insure the city a full supply of gas contracted for. The subject is of considerable importance, both in a pecuniary point of view and as it affects the comfort and safety of citizens.

THE FOUNDLINGS.

Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Nursery and Child's Hospital Managers.

In the chapel of this institution, at the corner of Fifty-first street and Lexington avenue, was held at noon yesterday the annual meeting of managers. The attendance was numerous, and much interest in the proceedings was manifested by the kind-hearted lady patronesses who were present. The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Hall. The business of reading the report was preceded by a scriptural reading and a short, heartfelt prayer by the reverend chairman.

The secretary of the institution, Mrs. Mary M. Sullivan, then read the report, recapitulating the history of the society since its inception in 1854, recounting the gradual extension of its sphere of usefulness. At first it was intended only for the maintenance of

THE CHILDREN OF WET NURSES

and others who were parents labor away from home. The hospital department grew out of cases of sickness among the tiny inmates. The foundling branch followed with the opening of a Home, and next came a lying-in asylum, where poor married women might receive the care they could not get at home, but not alone to pregnant married women were the doors opened. The humane philosophy of their action is almost pectinally justified in the report—"We would reverse the order of nature, for we would make

THE FIRE PROTECTOR OF THE MOTHER AGAINST HERSELF."

The establishment of the Country Home on Staten Island, through the munificent grant of $25,000 from the Legislature, has been attended with the best results to the sick children, who thus had an opportunity of recovering health more quickly under the influence of pure fresh air.

The statistics of admissions to the institution during the past year include 730 children, 122 of which were sheltered by the world at the same time, one hundred and thirty-nine women were admitted for confinement, and 134 were admitted with children already born. The total number cared for was 1,049. The present inmates number 382—261 children and 121 adults. The society

APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE,

and surely, in this city of charities, there will be found ready to respond to a call which concerns the welfare of our citizens of the future.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A—FOR SALE, THE MOST PERFECT HOUSE ON Murray Hill, first class; rows of one room, four stories, basement and subcellar; high stoop, built solid; beds nicely finished in rosewood on principal story; the whole house is furnished in hard wood, throughout; location the most desirable, central and elegant in the city of New York. Southeast corner of Forty-ninth street and Park avenue. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 61. Also two in-side Houses on the area, in one, for sale, or and 42. Also two Houses on Thirty-ninth street, near Park avenue, for sale; two Lots, Nos. 102 and 103. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

A—EIGHT FULL LOTS, N. S. 126TH STREET, NEAR First avenue, no rocks; sewered and graded; price low; $1,000 each; easy terms. W. MYER, No. 7 Warren street, room No. 7.

A DESIRABLE BUSINESS CORNER FOR SALE—Northeast corner of Lexington and Lenox avenue, 50 feet on Lexington and 80 on Lenox street. Present rents received between $5,500 and $6,000. Will sell reasonable, as the property and leases expire in a month, and cannot be renewed. Inquire on the premises, or JOHN CANTIELD.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, ALL MODERN IMprovements, to be sold at a sacrifice; 100 feet front; 115th street, near second avenue. Call at once. M. E. CRASTO, 2147 Third avenue, corner 115th street.

A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS ON ALL THE avenues and streets; also on the streets, 1st and 2d avenue. M. E. CRASTO, 2147 Third avenue, corner 115th street.

A MEDIUM SIZED HOUSE FOR SALE IN FORTY-first street, between Fifth and Madison avenues; well arranged and in good order; price $7,500. Apply to L. H. BELLOW, 64 Cedar street.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL, Fifth avenue, 31st street. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-ninth street.

A VERY CONVENIENT THREE STORY BRICK House; all improvements; good neighborhood; Seventy-eighth street, near Third avenue; must be sold; only $3,200; only $1,100 cash.

A DJOINING MADISON AVENUE—EXTRA SIZE Building Lot for sale on Forty-sixth street. Also Madison avenue Dwelling, Thirty-seventh to Fifty-fourth streets. Y. R. SLAVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A GREAT BARGAIN—ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, near Twenty-ninth street, three story House, high stoop. For sale; the owner must be sold. Apply to owner, 484 Third avenue, or PETTEGREW & REMSEN, same number.

A HOUSE, 548 MADISON AVENUE, FOR SALE—Eighteen feet story brown stone front; first class, finished in hard wood, and is sold this week a reduction in price will be made. Apply on the premises or to PETTEGREW & REMSEN, 484 Third avenue.

CHEAP LOTS ON SIXTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR THE proposed canal and Boulevard, $2,000 each. VAGUE & BROWN, 953 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO WELL BUILT HOUSES, SEVENTY-ninth street, near Madison avenue and Lexington avenue, near Forty-second street depot; also two Central Park Lots, a bargain and easy terms. HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects, 22 East Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, NO. 64 MULberry street, 25x100, price $11,500; 110 Mulberry street, 25x100, price $11,500. Both of these lots are near Canal street. Apply to A. & G. BRANDON, No. 1 Tryon row, City Hall square.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, WITH immediate possession, the four story French roof brown stone House and Lot, 410 Lexington avenue, in good order and handsomely furnished; terms to suit. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—$16,500—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE 205 East Forty-fifth street, 25 feet from Third avenue; house 20x45, lot 100 ft. 5 in. All modern improvements. Inquire on the premises or of JOHN J. COGER, 459 Water st.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop brown stone front Dwelling, 20 ft. front; all modern improvements, including heating range and burglar alarm; location within a few minutes' walk of the desirable portions of Central Park; price $21,000. For permits apply to F. G. GREEN, 18 Dey street.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW YORK, northeast corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-sixth street. Apply in basement.

FOR SALE—AT HARLEM, 50TH SIDE 127TH street, between Second and Third avenues, a superior frame House, with slate roof and rear extension, 4 stable and three lots of ground. Apply to E. KETCHUM, 55 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—FRAME, BRICK AND BROWN STONE Houses, at almost all prices, from $3,000 up to $30,000, between Thirteenth street and Harlem Bridge and Second and Fifth avenues. For cheap Houses and for exchanges call at 520 Third avenue. JAMES ROWE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOT, EXTRA, NO. 74 FORsyth street. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY, TWENTY FOOT BROWN stone, black walnut parlor finish, Seventy-sixth street (a 100 feet lot), near Fourth avenue, as a great sacrifice. J. W. STEVENS & SONS, lumber dealers, Forty-seventh street, No. 6 Pine street, 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE FRONT House, 9 East Thirty-eighth street, near Madison avenue; decorated by Marquier; in perfect order. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—EAST THIRTIETH STREET—AT A bargain, four story high stoop brown stone House, 20x50; lot half block; $16,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, East Thirty-ninth street, full lot, $4,000. Two story high stoop brown stone, Forty-third street, $11,250, three story high stoop brick, 25x50, $15,000. E. F. MELROSE, 256 East Fortieth street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone front House, 121 East Fifty-eighth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; parlor low and main staircase finished in black walnut; contains the modern improvements; lot 20x100. Apply to R. & R. LAVERY, 243 Grand st.

HARLEM.—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE FRONT House, furnished, for sale cheap. Inquire at 220 East 126th street, on the premises.

HARLEM.—A BARGAIN; THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick basement and cellar frame House, all improvements, fine order, between 3d and 4th avenues; location good; terms easy; $6,500. COTTON & LINSCOTT, corner 125th st. and Third av.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE OF 125TH street, between Third and Lexington avenues, are two first class brown stone Houses, complete. M. E. CRASTO, Third avenue and 115th street.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN. Inquire on the premises, 326 East 127th street.

I CAN AND WILL SELL A CHEAP THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House, west of Third avenue, built by and for the owner's own residence; finished in hard wood, plate glass, double doors, &c.; terms to suit. N. B. If you want a well built house examine this. Permits and particulars from JAMES ROWE, 520 Third avenue.

MADISON AVENUE, ABOVE 86TH STREET, A modern, first class brown stone House, 4 story high stoop, to bargain, with or without furniture; apply to the sacred Sunday House, same locality, enquire there or of W. R. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

MUST BE SOLD—$16,500—SPLENDID BROWN STONE FRONT, Fifty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue; another, for $4,000, $12,000. Make an offer; these are bargains. LIONEL FOULHOUZE, 520 Third street.

PARK AVENUE RESIDENCE FOR SALE (ON O. ment to Orland Fawcett Dwelling), between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, on the north side of Park avenue, 50 feet front, 75 feet in depth, 3 story and basement, high stoop, marble front, full cellar, handsomely finished in rosewood throughout, in perfect order; furniture, mirrors, carpets and elegant gas fixtures, complete; price $50,000. Permits can be had of the owner, 20 East Thirty-third street.

130TH STREET—FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE HOUSE and Lot, 130 East 130th street, between Second and Third avenues; also Lots for sale by the owner, W. HOYER, 2222 Second avenue.

$3,000 CASH, A NEW FIRST CLASS THREE STORY brown stone front House, with marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c., in good order; $2,000 can be kept on mortgage. No. 220 East 106th street, near Second avenue, between Third and Fourth avenues.

$9,500 CHILDS'S A GOOD THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, 20 feet wide, 3 story high stoop, elegant order, with modern improvements, including furnace, gas fixtures, &c., &c. Terms easy. Apply to J. ROBINSON, 43 Pine street.

$14,500.—A BARGAIN. FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR Twenty-ninth street, a first class Dwelling, 3 story high stoop, elegant order, with modern improvements, including furnace, gas fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, 27 East Twenty-ninth street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

$15,000.—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, stone front, on 81st street, between 2d and Lexington avenues; house new and possession at once. A. G. LOOMIS & CO., 1,251 Broadway.

$18,000.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE BROWN STONE House on Thirty-eighth street, between Park and Lexington avenues, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

$22,000.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE THREE STORY high stoop House, on Lexington avenue, near Thirty-sixth street, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, THE THREE STORY high stoop brown stone front House, No. 6 East Thirty-fourth street. For particulars and permit apply to BUILDER, 109 West Forty-ninth street.

$35,000.—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, on Lightbody street, near 129th avenue; house new and possession at once. A. G. LOOMIS & CO., 1,251 Broadway.

West Side.

A NUMBER OF FINE HOUSES FOR SALE. 8 3 West 42d st., 22x59x87, B. S. B., all improvements....$32,000
220 West 53d st., 20x50x100, B. W. B., all improvements. 25,500
15 Horatio st., 18½x54x77½, all improvements..... 14,000
36 Bank st., 20x50x93, all improvements..... 15,500
175 West 11th st., 21x50x77½, all improvements..... 23,500
215 West 24th st., 22x50x98, improvements..... 18,000
44 West 54th st., near 5th av., all improvements..... 50,000
48 June st., 22x54x180, all improvements..... 14,000
215 East 45th st., 16x50x100, all improvements..... 14,500
Cannot be seen without permits from E. L. & B. F. PURNHAM, 659 Hudson street.

A COTTAGE FOR SALE—NO. 306 WEST FIFTY-third street; is in perfect order; cost twice the improvements. For particulars apply to BUILDER, 109 West Forty-ninth street.

A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone, near Fifth avenue, on Twenty-third street; size 25x65x100; will be sold at a bargain for cash. E. GRISWALD, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A BARGAIN—MUST BE SOLD—WEST THIRTY-SECOND street, near Sixth avenue, three story high stoop brick; all improvements; $13,000; terms easy. MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A FINE CORNER ON ELEVENTH AVENUE FOUR story, double, brick, with stores, $13,000. West Forty-second street, four story double brick Store, $11,500. MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A FINE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, West Twelfth street, all improvements, 19x50 2-9, cheap; $18 fee. MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A DESIRABLE THREE STORY BASEMENT BRICK House, West Twenty-fourth street, all improvements; C. C. Moore's (extended) 42 ground rent; $7,000. MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE AND Lot, West Forty-fourth street, 25 feet; one door in the extended second and good order; rent only $14,500; also a three story by 30 feet Stable, Forty-third st., lot 50x92 2-9, price $18,500; also a number of first class Houses. SMITH & MEAD, 457 Eighth avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House of medium size for sale low in Forty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; it is well built and arranged, finished in hard wood and in thorough order throughout. Apply to W. H. LEDE & CO., No. 8 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—THE FOUR STORY BRICK AND brown stone front House, situated on Twelfth street, near Tenth avenue; all improvements; the owner about moving from the city; 20 feet size; a great bargain; size of house 22x44x9. (5,000). Price $14,000. BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty street.

AN EXTRA SIZE DOUBLE DWELLING, WITH EIGHT full lots, 1,000 feet west from junction of Broadway, Central Park and Kings Boulevard, for sale reasonable; Sixteenth street. V. R. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine st.

DUANE STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE—22 FEET 4 inches, on Duane, corner of Caroline street and including Nos. 2 and 4 Caroline street. Property only reply to S. W. GERRY, 280 Broadway, or to F. W. JACKSON, Lafayette place, 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE IN FIFTIETH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 20 feet; Fourteenth College leasehold; price $14,000; $12,000 can remain. Apply to the owner, THOMAS STEVENSON, 27 Wall street.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, LARGE flower garden, near Rutherford, in Seventy-sixth street, opposite the mansion of ex-Mayor Wood; house contains modern improvements. Apply on premises, to HENRY WOOD, or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE—BY COURTNEY & GRAY, 75 CEDAR ST. West 13th st., four story brown stone.....$28,000
West 38th st., four story brown stone..... 31,000
West 46th st., three story brown stone..... 26,000
West 46th st., four story brown stone..... 35,000

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY ENGLISH basement brown stone House, on west side; a real bargain if taken at once; no rent; four story high stoop. DICKINSON & HAYES, 51 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-NINTH STREET, JUST WEST of fifth avenue, a four story brown stone House, of full width and modern trade and finish; price $18,000, including superior Mirrors, chandeliers and the Pictures and Curtains. Apply to E. D. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, HANDsome four story and basement brown stone House, 20x50; lot; eligible location; price $30,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN STONE HOUSES, ON Forty-ninth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; newly built and finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Apply to the owner, S. STEWART, 243 West Forty-ninth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A MODERN, FIRST CLASS brown stone House, 4 story high stoop, elegant order, near 5th avenue, on Marion Hill; possession. W. R. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A THREE STORY BRICK Factory, 50x55, with buildings in rear, including a 50-feet horse Engine and Boiler, suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply at factory, 510 and 512 West Twenty-fourth street. Also for sale, a fine assortment of Machinists' Tools.

THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP STONE FRONT House, situated on Forty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in perfect order; frescoed throughout; 18x50x100; price $27,500. BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty street.

WEST 31ST ST., 4 S. B. S. B'K. B.....$19,500
West 38th st., 4 s. and Store 9'2. B.....19,000
5th av., 4 story brown stone House, for sale or trade at liberal terms..... 25,500
At S. S. LEVY & CO'S, 271 West 38th st., near 8th av.

6TH AVENUE, ABOVE 42D STREET.—A FIRST CLASS and finely improved corner Property, brown stone, for sale or exchange; also other corners, on 6th avenue, improved and unimproved. W. R. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

6TH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—TWO FIRST class Stores and Dwellings; a capital opportunity to purchase well located store property on the west side of Eighth avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. For particulars apply to the owner, 236 West Fifty-second street.

15 AND 17 HARRISON STREET—FOR SALE OR TO let. Apply to SAMUEL WOOD, 176 Broadway.

115 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—A FOUR story French roof brown stone House and Lot for sale; all the late improvements; in perfect order; terms easy. Apply on premises. Can be seen from 12 to 5 P. M.

$9,000.—FOR SALE, THREE STORY HIGH STOOP marble front House, 660 Second avenue; in perfect order; all improvements; size 12.6x50x50; $5,000 cash. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 965 Broadway.

$20,000.—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Forty-eighth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; house in good order and possession May 1, 1871. A. G. LOOMIS & CO., 1,251 Broadway.

$45,000.—AN ELEGANT HOUSE ON WEST Fifty-first street, with side windows, equal to a corner without exposure, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

Miscellaneous.

A NUMBER OF NEW SPLENDID BROWN STONE fronts, $14,000 to $18,000; lots, from $2,000 to $3,000; from $3,000 to $10,000; if you want to get bargains call at the Store to purchase. Long Island Property. M. E. CRASTO, 2147 Third avenue, corner 115th street.

A—TWO VERY DESIRABLE PLOTS, ONE OF NINE lots, with hundred feet, for brown stone houses; one of six lots for tenements. Call without delay. M. E. CRASTO, 2147 Third avenue, corner 115th street.

CHAS. MAC RAE'S, 504 Canal street, corner of Nassau. The place for bargains. Property at fair prices readily disposed of.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PHILADELPHIA BRICK House, with all improvements; also one frame House, gas, water, lot; terms easy. T. McCOMB, 206 Thirteenth street, Brooklyn.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED AS HERETOFORE to give his personal attention to selling and renting city and country property; rent on sale or Exchange; sale room of furniture in residence. A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SPLENDID Brown stone House, in best location, Brooklyn, between Hicks and Henry streets, best location. In Nineteenth ward, finished and arranged in the best manner, in perfect order, with all improvements. For permits apply to JOHNSON & MILLS, 25 Sackett street, New York.

A—FOR SALE CHEAP, WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, an Adelphi street, three story high stoop brown stone House. Parlors, &c., finished in rosewood. J. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, Basement.

A HANDSOME HOUSE AND GROUNDS, WITH STABLE and coach house, all fully occupied in Brooklyn, for sale or exchange for a first class property. For particulars address Box N.R., box 756 Post office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A HANDSOME NEW House, three stories, basement and other improvements, lot 20x100; rent, $300; price, $3,000; $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply on the premises, between Bedford and Franklin avenues.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK House, Lot 20x100, Dean street, near Franklin avenue; water, gas, fixtures, &c.; $3,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, between Third and Fourth avenues.

$9,500 CHILDS'S A GOOD THREE STORY BROWN stone House, 20 feet wide, 3 story high stoop, elegant order, with modern improvements, including furnace, gas fixtures, &c., &c. Terms easy. Apply to J. ROBINSON, 43 Pine street.

$14,500.—A BARGAIN. FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR Twenty-ninth street, a first class Dwelling, 3 story high stoop, elegant order, with modern improvements, including furnace, gas fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, 27 East Twenty-ninth street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT AVENUE, BROOKLYN 2 three story high basement frame Houses, 25 feet each, all improvements, at Stevens one mile above Harlem Bridge, to College, Greene. Inquire at 45 Fulton street, in store.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY on Fulton street, Brooklyn, largest depth, entrance on two streets; very desirable; or it might be exchanged for a nice residence; due to New York or Brooklyn. Address A. D., Herald office.

ON THE HILL, ELEGANT THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone, occupied by the owner; in perfect order; every improvement; furnished if desired; location unexceptionable; needs but to be seen to be admired; will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for a similar House in this city. Address ELLIOTT PLACE, Herald office.

TO LET AT GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, CONvenient to the Tenth and Twenty third street ferries to New York and Long Island Railroad, a large two story and basement frame Dwelling, with two wings, modern improvements, 50 feet front of ground, enclosed; shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; rent moderate; also small Dwellings and parts of houses. Inquire of SAML. D. CLARK, Bank Building.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, STORE AT JUNCTION OF Court and Fulton streets. Best place in city for insurance office or business of like character. Apply in store.

TO BUILDERS—FOR SALE, VERY DESIRABLY LOcated lots, within one block of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, south of end of Flatbush avenue; a builder's town will be made. Apply to M. H. VAIL, 27 Chambers street, New York.

$9,000 WILL BUY A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone basement brick House and Lot, with the improvements; $3,000 to $5,000 on mortgage. Apply on the premises, No. 10 Marcy avenue, near Bedford street, Brooklyn.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A HANDSOME, COMMODIOUS TWO STORY AND basement House; water and gas; two lots; Cottage place, Jersey City Heights; very easy terms. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House.

A VERY PRETTY COTTAGE—TWO STORY AND basement; close room, water and gas; near Presbyterian church, Jersey City Heights; $2,000, $1,000 cash. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House.

A MODEL FRENCH ROOF RESIDENCE—11 ROOMS; every convenience; 2½ lots; carriage house, &c.; location on beautiful terrace; $11,000; part cash. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS; GOOD BUSiness location; only $2,900, part of which can remain on mortgage. JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

AN ELEGANT FRENCH ROOF HOUSE—SUPERIOR finish, every modern improvement; corner garden; location most select. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLY LOCATED HOUSE in Jersey City, a minutes' walk from Cortlandt and Barbadoes ferries; lot 20x100; price only $14,500; also a three story by 30 feet Stable, Forty-third st., lot 50x92 2-9, price $18,500; also a number of first class Houses. SMITH & MEAD, 457 Eighth avenue.

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A TWO STORY HOUSE, EIG

WASHINGTON.

Senator Sumner Again at His Post.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Imbroglio.

Modified Arrangements for Issuing the New Loan.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1871.

Senator Sumner Again at His Post.

Senator Sumner was in the Senate chamber this afternoon during the executive session. His object in attending was to make several reports from the Committee on Foreign Relations, including a supplementary treaty to the Naturalization treaty between the United States and Great Britain, explaining and defining naturalization. He left for home before the session was over. He will not be able to attend the legislative session for some time, though slowly improving in health.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

The conference committee on the South Pacific Railroad will meet to-morrow morning, with a view to adjust the differences of the two houses. The committee on the part of the Senate consists of Messrs. Howard, Michigan; Kellogg, Louisiana; Flanagan, Texas, and on the part of the House Messrs. Wheeler, New York; Logan, Illinois, and Sherrod, of Alabama. The principal point of difference is with the branch railroad features, the House having provided only for a main trunk from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California, and cut off the provision for branches, providing, however, for a consolidation of all those now in existence. The House reduced the capital from $100,000,000 to $50,000,000, and also reduced the amount of land to be granted to the company. The struggle in the conference committee will be as to the restoration of the branch railroads, many gentlemen interested in them having telegraphed hither to friends to look after their interests.

The European Loan Agents.

Henry Clews, of New York, and other prominent bankers are here to endeavor to upset the arrangement whereby August Belmont & Co. have been made the agents in connection with Rothschild & Co. to negotiate the five per cent loan in Europe. Mr. Clews was on the floor of the Senate to-day and had a long interview with Senator Conkling.

Arrangements for Issuing the New Loan.

A circular, supplementary to the one issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 4th of February notifying the public of the terms on which the national loan is to be offered, will be issued to-morrow, modifying the plan by which subscribers to the loan are to have the preference. The Secretary will announce that two hundred millions of the five per cent bonds will first be offered, and subscribers will have the preference in taking these. The other condition, as specified in the original circular, will then read, "second, third and fourth," instead of "first, second and third." In addition to the foreign agents already named J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and Seligman & Stettheimer, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, have been added to the list. The agents for the United States will be announced to-morrow.

Nominations by the President.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:—

James Henry, to be Marshal of the Western district of Michigan; D. J. Baldwin, to be Attorney for the Eastern district of Texas; Rowland G. Usher, United States Marshal for the district of Massachusetts; William H. Lessig, Surveyor General of Colorado.

Postmasters—J. G. Parrott, Keokuk, Iowa; Harriet E. Murray, Troy, Ohio; William L. Burt, Boston, Mass.; W. B. Robertson, Salem, N. J.; Elliott Fay, Potsdam, N. Y.; A. Young, Amsterdam, N. Y.; E. Mills, Bath, N. Y.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Milton Turner, to be Minister Resident and Consul General at Liberia.

Consuls—Henry Fox, Plymouth, England; Henry J. Zimmerman, Codoba, Argentine Republic; Henry David, Martinique; Horace H. Haughton, Pernambuco.

Collectors of Customs—E. W. Messer, Yorktown, Va.; Hance Lawson, Eastern district of Maryland; William R. Taylor, Bristol and Warren, R. I.; Thomas Russell, Boston and Charlestown, Mass.

Surveyor of Customs—James E. Marsh, Kansas City, Mo.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—John B. Miller, First district, Tennessee; Joseph B. Rothchild, Fifth district, Ohio.

Postmasters—Henry A. Green, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. Manorah F. Lowe, Xenia, Ohio; Cyrus K. Osgood, Savannah, Ga.

Miscellaneous—Andrew Miller, of California, Receiver of Public Moneys, and John S. Ward, Register of Land Office, Susanville district, California; Joshua Bishop, to be Lieutenant Commander United States Navy; Charles K. Yancey, to be assistant surgeon United States Navy; George C. Drinen, to be second assistant Engineer, United States Navy, and the following to be third lieutenants in the Revenue Marine service:—William H. Hand, New York; William J. Hasing, New York; Thomas D. Walker, New York; William H. Roberts, Massachusetts; Frederick A. O'Connor, Massachusetts; A. Littlefield, Massachusetts; Francis Tuttle, Massachusetts; Alfred Weston, Massachusetts; David A. Hall, Rhode Island; John W. Howlson, Pennsylvania; S. M. Crossley, Pennsylvania; John Brown, New Jersey; Eli D. Edmunds, New Jersey; George E. McConnel, District of Columbia; Owen S. Neeley, District of Columbia; Samuel E. McGuire, Louisiana; Eugene Rivoli, Louisiana; John Dennett, Maine; Arthur W. Devereux, Maine; George H. Gooding, Virginia; Frederick J. Simmons, Virginia; W. D. Roath, Connecticut; Oscar C. Hamlet, Michigan.

Looking After the Appropriation Bills.

Nearly all the members of the Cabinet were at the Capitol to-day looking after the various appropriation bills in which they are interested. Secretary Boutwell and Attorney General Akerman labored hard to have a reconsideration of the action of the Senate in amending the Army bill, so as to instruct the Secretary to pay the Pacific Railroad companies fifty per cent of their earnings from the business of the roads. The other members of the Cabinet were looking after their own particular bills.

Bids for the Purchase of Gold.

Hereafter, in all purchases of bonds and sales of gold by the Treasury, the conditions to be observed will be printed on the back of the bid, the form of which is as follows:—

"To the Assistant Treasurer United States, New York:—Sir—In accordance with the terms of your advertisement, and subject to the annexed conditions, the following offer," &c.

The object is to bind the parties making bids according to the conditions heretofore prescribed.

Professor Andrews, of the West Point Academy.

George L. Andrews, confirmed yesterday as Professor of French at the Military Academy, vice Agnel, lately deceased, is a graduate of the Academy, of the class of 1851. He served in the Engineer Corps until 1855, when he resigned. During the war he was chief of staff to General Banks, in the Department of the Gulf, and after trying his fortune in Mississippi for a short time he returned to Massachusetts, was appointed United States Marshal of that State, a position which he now relinquishes to return to his civil matter.

Fate of the Appropriation Bills.

Although the Senate is much behind with the public business, Senators say that they will be able to pass all the remaining general appropriation bills by the end of this session.

Earthquake Shocks in Mexico.

Lieutenant Commander Farquhar, commanding the Kansas, reports to the Department of Minthuan, Mexico, that on the evening of the 7th of February two distinct shocks of earthquake, lasting about fifteen seconds, were felt in that vicinity. A wave about a foot in height immediately followed. The sensation on board the ship was as if the vessel was pounding on rocks. The eruption of the Orizaba has been expected for some days. So far as ascertained there has been no loss of life or damage to property.

The Kansas Claims Commission.

Under the late act of Congress for determining the claims of the State of Kansas growing out of the raid of General Sterling Price, the Secretary of War to-day appointed Colonel James A. Hardie, Major Lucien D. Bingham and Paymaster T. H. Stanton commissioners to audit the claims of parties in that State. The commission will assemble at Fort Leavenworth in about two weeks.

THE ERIE CLASSIFICATION FRAUD.

EFFORTS FOR ITS REPEAL AT ALBANY.

Speech of Mr. Southmayd Before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly—The Evils of the Act Clearly Explained—The Villanous Finessing of the Present Managers of Erie.

ALBANY, March 1, 1871.

The Railroad Committee of the House held a meeting this morning to consider the subject of repealing the Erie Railroad Directory Classification act. Mr. Southmayd, of the firm of Sherman & Southmayd, made an argument in favor of repeal. Mr. Swan, solicitor for the English stockholders, was present. The case is held open, and the committee decided this evening to give a hearing on the other side next Wednesday. Mr. Southmayd's argument was a full presentation of the case of the stockholders, and is considered an able one. The indications are that the committee will report a bill to repeal the act.

The following is Mr. Southmayd's speech:—

I appear before you on behalf of a large number of shareholders of the Erie Railway Company, whose petitions have been presented to the House and are now before you, in advocacy of the bill introduced by Mr. Goodrich for the repeal of so much of the act of May 20, 1859, commonly called the Erie Railway Classification bill, as authorized the directors of this company to classify themselves and prolong their terms of office for a period extending from one to five years. The number of directors is seventeen, and under the classification that has been made three of them go out of office each year, except that in some years four of them go out.

It is well understood that the present board is a unit, wholly under the control of Fisk and Gould, its master spirits, and that they have what they call a policy, to which all the other members of the board are subservient. You will easily perceive that the discontented stockholders, who desire to change the administration, would find it substantially impracticable to do so, even by concerted action at three successive annual elections. Supposing they possessed the power of choosing, at each of these elections, three directors of their way of thinking and wholly opposed to the course of management of Fisk and Gould, it would be really impracticable to procure gentlemen of the requisite high position, character and ability to go into the Board at the first and second elections, because they would be in a powerless minority, wholly overawed by Fisk and Gould and their confederates; and while the present ruinous course of the company would go on, and they would seemingly bear a portion of the blame attached to it, they could really do nothing whatever to prevent it.

In order to reform the administration of this company we need men of prominence, we need substantial men, of high character and first class abilities. We may seek in vain, we may ask in vain, men of this class to go into this Board at the first and second elections under this classification system. They cannot and will not act as associates of Fisk and Gould and their confederates. But, even if this difficulty could be overcome and the consent of the right men could be obtained, it would be impossible to gain a majority in less time than three years; and if Fisk and Gould are suffered to remain in power as long as that there is every reason to fear that they will so complete their course of ruin as that there will be nothing of value left for the shareholders to care for.

The clear effect of this classification bill is, and such was unquestionably its purpose, to keep this railroad company under its present management. The object of the discontented shareholders is to change this management, because of the great injury which they allege has come to their interests while the road has been under the control of Fisk and Gould, and the real issue is whether this classification bill shall be kept in force, to the end of perpetuating the reign of Fisk and Gould, or whether it shall be repealed, to the end of affording to the shareholders at large a fair opportunity to vote at the annual election upon the question whether or not the entire management of this company shall not be changed. The shareholders complain of great grievances, and it is material for you to inquire whether or not their complaints are well founded, or whether there seems to be a sufficient *prima facie* foundation for them to make it reasonable and just that the opportunity should be afforded them of changing the administration of this company. And now let me call your attention, as briefly as may be, to the alleged grievances of which the shareholders complain. You will of course understand that the history in detail of the doings of these men during their administration would be a very long one. In no main instance is the subject of judicial investigation in the course of law. I am neither the time nor inclination to enter into any detailed investigation here, nor are there any facilities for examination into questions of fact which are disputed or fairly disputable, and which may depend upon parol evidence. But it so happens that the results in the course which these men have accomplished is accessible in a convenient and indisputable shape. For the purposes of the case, which I have to lay before you, I may safely almost exclusively upon the official reports made by the managers of this company to the State Engineer and Surveyor, in pursuance of the legal requirements to that effect. * * *

For the purposes of my present argument I shall confine my allegations chiefly to such as are drawn from these official reports of these managers themselves, and which certainly they may not gainsay. In the official report for the year ending September, 1868, as will appear from page 394 of the bound volume of that year, it appears that the share capital was then $46,362,210, being an increase of over twenty-five millions from the previous year, and in the official report of these same managers for the year ending September, 1869, as shown on page 352 of the volume of reports for the year, it appears that the share capital had then been increased to $73,356,910, and the funded debt at that time was $23,398,850. Thus it is shown that under this Fisk and Gould administration, during the two years from September, 1867, to September, 1869, while the funded debt of the company was increased $8,858,680, there was an increase of its capital to the extent of $38,245,700.

On page 298 of the bound volume of 1868 you will find their own statement of their expenditures for the year running from September, 1867, to September, 1868. The expenditures are here classified according to the subjects, such as grading and masonry; superstructure, including iron; passenger and freight stations, building and fixtures, engines and car houses, machine shops, machinery and fixtures; land, land damages and fences; locomotives and fixtures and snow ploughs, passenger and baggage cars, freight and other cars, Paronia ferry, and the whole amount of expenditures for all purposes is $2,484,415. This amount includes all expenditures for permanent improvements, improvements of or additions to the road and its equipment, which these men claim to have been made. On page 338 of the book of railroad reports for 1869 you will find a like detailed statement of all the alleged expenditures for those various purposes in the year running from September, 1868, to September, 1869, and the gross amount of them is $2,823,451. Now, taking their own figures, we find that although they issued bonds to the amount of $38,245,700 during these two years for the alleged purpose of borrowing money to build and equip the road, they do not even pretend to have expended for those purposes in the entire period more than $6,297,057 83. This leaves a deficiency wholly unaccounted for amounting to $47,128,653. For this deficiency the bewildered shareholders find nothing whatever in the way of assets in the hands of this company. It is a clear dead loss or deficit. During the same time they admit an increase of the funded debt to the extent of $8,858,680. It is true that in the report for the year ending September, 1867, there is shown a floating debt of $2,698,315 29, and they do not acknowledge any floating debt at the close of the year 1867. We do not at all credit the statement that no floating debt then existed; but, granting for the sake of the argument that no floating debt of September, 1867, was paid off without the creation of a new one in the place, save the increase of $858,680 in the funded debt, the aggregate diminution of indebtedness would be only $2,670, and, if we deduct this sum from the deficiency before mentioned, there will still remain a deficiency of about $45,000,000. Now, let us see what results these men have accomplished in respect to the income of this property, to the permanent improvement of which they claim to have added the sum of $6,000,000. We find the singular fact that the more capital they put in the less income they get.

On page 330 of the book of reports for 1868 it appears that in the year running from September, 1867, to September, 1868, with a share capital swollen to 45,000,000, under the management of Fisk and Gould, the gross income was $14,776,872, the expenses $11,716,165, leaving a surplus of $3,060,706. From this sum they paid the interest on the bonds and the rents of the leased roads. They paid in January, 1868, a dividend of seven per cent on the preferred stock—such dividend amounting to $887,904. But this dividend was not paid out of the earnings between September, 1867, and September, 1868, but was paid out of the seven hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars which was on hand at the time when Gould and Fisk came into power, and not one penny has been paid in the shape of dividends upon any of the stock, either common or preferred. The managers of the company have steadfastly refused to pay any dividend whatever on the preferred stock for this year, and when the preferred stockholders sue out an entire upon them they alleged that this apparent surplus of $476,631 91 was all a mistake; that in fact, there was no surplus whatever applicable to the dividend on the preferred stock. Now, compare the results of the working of this road before Fisk and Gould came into power with the results of their management and you note this very singular result—that the more capital they put into the enterprise the less income they get from it.

The remainder of Mr. Southmayd's address was taken up with the enforcement of the lessons deducible from the above statements. He especially deprecated the fact that he represented in part foreign capitalists influencing the minds of the committee, and exposed the methods by which the pretended resolutions of stockholders of the Erie Company were got up expressing their satisfaction with the present management of the company.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.

Charges of Corruption Preferred Against Governor Butler—Impeachment Articles Presented to the House—The Governor Protests Against the Procedure.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1871.

A special despatch from Lincoln, Neb., says the Legislature of Nebraska reconvened yesterday at three o'clock P. M., and at five o'clock P. M. a joint convention of both Houses assembled to hear the report of the investigating committee on the charges of corruption against Governor Butler and other State officers. The committee reported that from sworn testimony taken by them it was proved that Governor Butler, ex-Secretary Kennard and other state officials were guilty of corrupt and criminal practices.

Governor Butler sent in a message protesting against the manner of procedure by the investigating committee, and asking that a new committee be appointed.

The impeachment resolution against Governor Butler was made the special order for ten o'clock A. M. to-day. There is little doubt that the House will vote for impeachment.

It is held by high legal authority that upon impeachment articles being presented to the Senate the Governor will be suspended, as the state constitution is explicit on this point. The excitement is running high.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY ON BROOKLYN.

Thomas Sullivan was seriously stabbed last night by John Davidson at the saloon of Patrick Sullivan, No. 1,745 Fulton avenue. Davidson and Patrick Sullivan got into an altercation and were about to have a fight when his brother Thomas attempted to interfere. Davidson then turned upon him and drawing a large knife thrust it into his opponent's side, inflicting a wound about two inches long and one inch in depth. The wound was pronounced of a dangerous character. Davidson was arrested by officer Kelly, of the Ninth precinct, and locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Miners' Meetings at Mahanoy and St. Clair.

No Surrender at Less Than the $3 Basis.

The Reading Railroad Increases Its Tolls.

The Northern Central Railroad to Follow Suit.

The Troubles More Complicated Than Ever.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., March 1, 1871.

A meeting of the General Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, consisting of thirty-one members, or one member to every thousand men, as follows:—Luzerne, 13; Schuylkill, 10; Northumberland, 3; Carbon, 2; Columbia, 2—met at this place to-day to take into consideration the recent offers of the operators, of which the following is a copy:—

That the Schuylkill region offer to the men of their district for the year 1871 the two dollar and fifty cent basis, as agreed upon in November last, sliding up and down at the rate of one per cent advance and decline upon wages and contract work for every three cents per ton advance and decline in the price of coal at Port Carbon; provided that the men shall not be paid at a higher rate under this basis than they would be entitled to when coal is three dollars per ton at Port Carbon until all the regions go to work.

That the Lehigh region offer to their men the following rates for the year 1871:—When coal is five dollars on board at Elizabethport and Port Johnson, outside wages to be from nine dollars to ten dollars and fifty cents; inside wages, eleven to twelve dollars; miners' wages, fourteen dollars; contract work, ten per cent less than at the five dollar basis of last year; with an advance and decline of 12½ per cent on wages and contract work for every one dollar advance and decline in the price of coal at Elizabethport or Port Johnson; provided that until all the regions go to work no higher rate of wages on contract work shall be paid than the men would be entitled to receive upon this new basis when coal is six dollars per ton on board at Elizabethport or Port Johnson.

That the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company continue their present offer, with the right to modify it from time to time, so as to make the wages paid by them as nearly equivalent as practicable to what may be for the time being paid in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions.

There was some discussion in regard to admitting reporters, and on a vote being taken it was decided to admit them by 22 to 6.

A resolution was adopted censuring a reporter of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* for publishing that the Workingmen's Benevolent Association were to meet to draw lots to select members to commit murders, outrages, &c.

It was moved and seconded that the Association still adhere to the basis of 1869, and do not recognize any interference of the railroads and carrying companies. [NOTE BY REPORTER.—The basis of 1869 was three dollars for lower and five dollars for upper counties.]

An amendment offered by Mr. Siney, to allow Schuylkill county to slide down to the $2 50 basis, was lost.

Mr. Siney then read the following despatch:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1871.

On and after Monday next the tolls will be advanced on the Reading road to six dollars per ton.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

The reading of this despatch was received with the greatest excitement, and went far to determine the men to stick to their present course of action.

The following is an official report of the condition of the different counties:—

Luzerne reported all idle. All firm for old basis of 1869.

Carbon reports the same.

Northumberland—Nearly all working on the basis of 1869, with a scale of three per cent; those not working are kept idle by exorbitant tolls on railroads.

Schuylkill—Small portion working on the 1869 basis; balance kept idle by action of railroads.

Columbia—One colliery working on the basis of 1869; remainder kept idle by action of railroads.

The proceedings of the meeting were conducted in an orderly manner, and the action of the miners was very unanimous. To-day's proceedings have settled the question of resumption for an indefinite period. The miners expressed themselves as positively determined to accept nothing lower than a three dollar basis. Unless the operators make a better offer it will be hard to determine how the question will end.

A number of miners' families in the vicinity of Hazleton are depending on the Workingmen's Benevolent Association's treasury for a living. The funds of the association are daily running lower. It is estimated by competent judges that the Workingmen's Benevolent Association have not more than one hundred thousand dollars left. What the suffering miners will do when this supply runs out remains to be seen. As yet order has reigned in all the mining districts, the Workingmen's Benevolent Association having kept the more restless spirits in subjection. Operators think the miners will soon give up, and they know that as soon as one branch breaks from the Workingmen's Benevolent Association the rest will follow in quick succession and their point will be gained.

A political aspect has begun to fringe the deliberations of the Miners' Union. A resolution was offered to-day that the miners, before voting for any officer, either local or national, shall require him to bind himself to uphold the interests of the miners. Mr. Siney says that the day is not far distant when the organization will make itself felt politically throughout the State and nation.

The deliberations of the Miners' Council will be continued to-morrow.

The Northern Central Railroad will increase their tolls on coal shipment to-day, to block out the minority operators, who are striving in every way to put coal in the market. The *Miners' Journal* to-day says the Northern Central Railroad Company will also increase their tolls to correspond with the tolls on coal on their road. This curtails the shipments from the Shamokin region to a considerable extent. If the men demand high wages, and thus check the production of coal, the companies are determined to have high tolls also. In no case have the railroad companies violated their charter in charges they have made so far. We were told yesterday that not one of the companies would abate their tolls if they had to hold out the whole season, until the men were willing to go to work at fair rates and not check the trade again. They say it is a question whether such ignorant fools—or knaves, if they prefer it, as many of the leaders have proved themselves to be—shall control and direct their property independent of the owners. That is the question to be settled in this contest, and it must be settled; otherwise every property holder in mines, &c., may as well surrender all his property to these leaders and their friends.

Miners' Meeting at St. Clair.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 1, 1871.

At a meeting held at St. Clair to-day the miners voted unanimously in favor of the leaders and supporting the Workingmen's Benevolent Association.

A despatch from Mahanoy City this afternoon states that at a meeting of the miners, held to-day, it was decided to accept nothing less than three dollars.

Much disappointment is manifested in business circles, it being generally understood that some compromise would be effected. It is now believed there will be no general resumption until April.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Terrific Gales—Disasters to a New York Vessel—The Australian Steamship Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28, 1871.

The steamship Idaho has arrived from Portland, Oregon, having struggled for seven days against head winds and heavy seas.

The ship Isaac Reed, from New York, encountered a terrific gale on the 20th inst., losing her fore and main lower topsails, maintopmast staysail and foresail.

The sailors who set fire to the whale ship Massachusetts, at Lahina, have been sentenced to three years' hard labor.

It is now reported as certain that Webb's steamship line will be put on the Australia and New Zealand route with or without a subsidy, commencing on March 31.

The British screw steamer Prince Alfred which came out here last year to run in the coast line between San Francisco and Mexican and Central American ports, was sold at auction to-day for $12,700, a mere fraction of the original cost.

THE FILKINS CASE.

A Jury Finally Found—The Prosecution Opened.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1, 1871.

A full jury was obtained in the Filkins case this morning. After swearing them in Mr. Hadley opened the case for the prosecution, and the Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Wednesday, March 1—11:47 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Barometer, corrected.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Direction of Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.23	42	—	Calm.		Clear.
Baltimore	30.20	34	S. W.	Very gentle.		Clear.
Boston	30.06	37	N. W.	Brisk.		Clear.
Buffalo	30.10	34	W.	Gentle.		Clear.
Charleston	30.33	55	—	Calm.		Fair.
Cheyenne	28.63	15	S. W.	Gentle.		Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	29.93	15	N. E.	Brisk.		Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.00	54	S.	Gentle.		Clear.
Cleveland	30.12	30	—	Calm.		Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah	29.57	27	N. E.	Gentle.		Fair.
Detroit	30.03	34	N. E.	Brisk.		Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.83	54	S. E.	Very gentle.		Cloudy.
Key West, Fla.	30.17	70	N. E.	Gentle.		Clear.
Knoxville	30.15	63	W.	Gentle.		Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.22	60	—	Calm.		Clear.
Memphis	29.85	65	S.	Brisk.		Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.85	29	S. E.	Brisk.		Light snow
Mobile, Ala.	30.19	69	S. E.	Very gentle.		Clear.
Nashville	30.05	67	S.	Brisk.		Fair.
New Orleans	30.13	62	S. E.	Gentle.		Fair.
New York	30.16	45	W.	Brisk.		Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	29.57	24	N.	Brisk.		Light rain.
Oswego	30.11	35	N. W.	Very gentle.		Fair.
Philadelphia	30.16	42	W.	Very gentle.		Fair.
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.20	41	W.	Very gentle.		Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	29.95	39	S. W.	Brisk.		Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.20	32	W.	Very gentle.		Clear.
San Francisco	30.41	55	N. W.	Very gentle.		Clear.
Savannah	30.29	53	—	Calm.		Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.71	59	S.	Brisk.		Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	30.05	38	N. E.	Brisk.		Cloudy.
Washington	30.12	44	—	Calm.		Clear.
Wilmington, N.C.	30.31	52	S.	Gentle.		Fair.
Norfolk	30.21	52	—	Calm.		Clear.
New London	30.10	37	N.	Gentle.		Clear.
Mt. Washington	26.51	11	—	Gale.		Lt. snow.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1871.

Synopsis of Weather Reports for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The low barometer last night near Toronto has moved to the eastward and left the United States. The pressure has fallen on the Western Plains, but is now stationary. The temperature has risen on the Atlantic and the Lakes. Clear weather and fresh winds have prevailed on the East Atlantic and light winds on the South Atlantic and Gulf. The humidity has been large in the Southern States. The weather has been windy and is now threatening on Lakes Michigan and Erie. It is now raining or snowing lightly in Wisconsin and Iowa, with brisk winds. The barometer has risen rapidly at the Rocky Mountain stations, with falling temperature and clearing up weather.

Probabilities.

Fresh winds and threatening weather will probably be experienced Thursday afternoon on the Gulf, Middle and Atlantic States; falling weather and brisk or fresh winds on the lakes.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Disgraceful Conduct of State Senators—The Clayton Impeachment—The Governor's Movements Undetermined.

MEMPHIS, March 1, 1871.

A special despatch from Little Rock, Ark., says:—The session of the Senate yesterday was consumed in a bitter personal discussion on remarks made by Mr. Caroloff that some skulking Senators had been seen in a graveyard with disreputable females. Efforts were made to make him retract. Caroloff said his authority was good and could be substantiated if pressed.

Mr. Martin moved the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charges, and said that whoever said he had associated with disreputable females was a liar, scoundrel, coward and thief.

Mr. Sarber moved to amend by instructing the committee to inquire whether any Senator had been guilty of such associations, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Asken moved a substitute that the committee investigate the facts relating to the offensive language and report what action could be taken in the premises, which was adopted.

Clouds are still hanging over the movements of Clayton. Nothing whatever has been done with the impeachment articles. It is said that Clayton's friends will hold a caucus to-night to determine whether or not he shall go to the Senate. All parties feel confident that he will go.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 1—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and the account. American securities firmer. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 91¾; 1865, old, 91¾; 1867, 90¾; ten-forties, 88. Erie Railway shares, 18¾; Illinois Central, 109¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 20.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.—United States five-twenty bonds closed irregular at 95¼ a 95½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 1—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed dull, with a downward tendency. Middling uplands barely 7¾d.; middling Orleans barely 7¾d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 for export and speculation. Sales of cotton at sea nearly due from New Orleans at 7 3-16d. for middling; and loading at Charleston or Savannah in January, February, March and April at 7¾d. for middling; and loading at New Orleans at 7¾d. for middling; and at sea nearly due from Texas at 7¾d. for low middling. From New Orleans deliverable in May at 7¾d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 1—1:30 P. M.—Bacon, 51s. per cwt. for short ribbed middles. Pork flat. Lard, 60s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 1—5 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 15¾d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 1—5 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 15d. per gallon; linseed oil, £32 a £32 15s. per ton. Cloverseed, 68s. a 60s. 3d. per cwt. for American red.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 6 34 | Moon sets...morn 3 43
Sun sets..... 5 53 | High water..morn 4 27

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Anglia	Mar 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	Mar 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Helvetia	Mar 4	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
America	Mar 4	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Baltimore	Mar 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wyoming	Mar 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of London	Mar 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Mar 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Denmark	Mar 11	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Minnesota	Mar 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Mar 18	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Mar 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Mar 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Laurent	Mar 25	Havre	58 Broadway.
Columbia	Mar 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 1, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Cuba (Br), Moodie, Liverpool via Queenstown—G G Francklyn.
Steamship Wisconsin (Br), Williams, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Steamship Weser (NG), Wenke, Bremen—Oelrichs & Co.
Steamship Pereire (Fr), Daure, Bordeaux—Geo Mackenzie.
Ship Timour (Br), Forder, Liverpool—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Medusa (Br), Dinsmore, Liverpool—J F Whitney & Co.
Bark Alexander (Swe), Amfelt, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Letizia (Ital), Castellano, Trieste—Jas Robinson & Co.
Bark Candido (Ital), Tramoni, Trieste—Jas Robinson & Co.
Bark Elba, Petersen, Havana—J E Ward & Co.
Bark Elma (NG), Buckmann, Wilmington, NC—G Tobias & Co.
Bark Von Heyden Gardiow (NG), Specht, Wilmington, NC—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Hoffnung Dr Bruckner (NG), Gerrer, Baltimore—G Tobias & Co.
Brig Louisa (Br), Evans, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders—G F Butler.
Brig River Queen (Br), Cottam, Tarragona—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Vernedoe (Sp), Barturen, Cienfuegos—Lafaysa & Co.
Brig Zoe (Br), Hatfield, St Johns, NF—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Edith, Crowley, Pernambuco—Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Gold Hunter, Secord, St John, NB—Henry & Parker.
Schr Nimbie, Hudson, Galveston—E M Stockpole & Co.
Schr Serene, Snow, Galveston—C H Mallory & Co.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, Key West—Hoyt, Brown & Pinkham.
Schr Alice M Lewis, Stapleton, Salem—S J Weehem.
Schr S B Franklin, Hall, Greenport—Baker & Dayton.
Sloop New World, Cox, Norwich.
Sloop Lexant, Mayer, New Haven.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Cimbria (NG), Haack, Hamburg Feb 18 via Plymouth, E, 18th, at 9:30 PM, with mdse and 211 passengers to Rumbaut & Co. Had strong westerly winds and head seas. Feb 24, lat 47 09, lon 29 42, passed a German steamship, bound east.

Steamship Colombia, Van Sicl, Havana Feb 25, with mdse and passengers, to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Feb 28, at 5:30 PM, lat 28, passed an English bark, showing white signal with center.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Manufacturer, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Yokohama, Bath, Shanghai Dec 1, with tea, to A A Low & Bros. Passed Angier Dec 12, Cape of Good Hope Jan 17, and crossed the Equator Feb 11 in lon 37 30 W; had fine weather up to this coast; then strong variable winds.

Bark J B V, Noel (Fr), Balmazet, Point-a-Pitre, Guad, 16 days, with sugar, to Vacholle & Co.

Bark Union (Br), Forgere, Mill River, Ja, 16 days, with logwood, to A H Stevenson & Co—vessel to master. Feb 19, had a heavy gale from N, which lasted 3 days; then variable winds; passed Hatteras Feb 26.

Brig Magnolia (Br), Campbell, Cardenas 8 days, with sugar, to P J Nevins & Son. Had fine weather; 2 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Margaretha (Br), Boesch, Cardenas 7½ days, with sugar, to L S Ansbach & Co—vessel to Wendt, Tessen & Bockmann. Sailed in company with bark Lizzie Gillespie, and brig Fredrena, for New York.

Brig Maria Wheeler (of St George, Me), Wheeler, Cardenas 9 days, with molasses and melado, to S C Lord & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Salinda (of Stockton), Partridge, Matanzas, 8 days, with sugar, to Chas Luling & Co, vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Had fine weather. Feb 25, off Carysfort Reef, spoke bark Cremona, of Galveston, for Liverpool; sailed in company, brigs Beauty and George Gilchrist, for New York.

Schr A L Pulman (of Provincetown), West, Gonaives 9 days, with coffee to H Becker & Co—vessel to Krell, Son & Co. Feb 24, lat 45, lon 75 30, saw brig Angelia, steering south.

Schr Florence N Tower (of Lunenburg), Ferry, Ponce, PR, 12 days, with molasses to H Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to H W Loud & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr Ella Hay, Jefferson, Jacksonville 5 days, with lumber to L Clark—vessel to H W Loud & Co.

Schr Alfred Keen (of Rockland), ——, Brunswick, Ga, 12 days, with lumber, to F M Mathews. On the night of the 28th ult, while coming up the lower bay, touched on the South west Spit and got off the next high water. Damage slight, if any.

Schr Royal Arch, Hawkins, Baltimore 5 days, with mdse, to A Abbot.

Ship Rattler, arrived 28th ult, reports:—Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan 11 and crossed the Equator Feb 7 in lon 33 18. Nov 6, lat 4 40 N, lon 107 08 E, spoke ship Magellan, from Penchow for London; 19th, lat 4 08 S, lon 106 15 E, ship Tamerlane (Br), standing south; Jan 5, lat 35 36 S, lon 22 E, ship Mitchell (Br), from Cottage for London; 10th, lat 35 37 S, lon 13 42 E, bark Sagatabine (Fr), from Bourbon for Cadiz; Feb 28, lat 35 13 N, lon 73 33 W, bark Adelaar, standing northeast.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers, to J E Ames.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston for New York, with mdse and passengers, to H P Dimock.

Schr J K Kendall, Maxwell, George's Bank for New York, with fish to Crocker & Haley.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

3 EAST 34TH ST.—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family or first class boarding house. Can be seen at present employ's to-day.

8 BARROW ST., BASEMENT DOOR—A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a boarding house or restaurant in the city or country, or private family; best of references given. Can be seen for two days, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

8 WEST 56TH ST.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION for two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply to Mrs. HARRY SMITH.

23 WEST 13TH ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; reference given; no objection to the country.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WHO thoroughly understands soups, meats, game, pastries, bread and desserts at all kinds; best city reference.

57 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear, second floor.—As cook in a private family; is a first class baker; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best city reference. Call for two days.

64 DOWNING ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTA-ble Protestant woman as cook in a small respectable private family; no objection to assist in washing; good reference.

65 WEST 15TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A RESPECT-able woman as cook in a private family; is a good baker, &c.; no objection to the country; city reference.

107 EAST 4TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, back room.—A respectable woman as cook and to assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

107 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTES-tant girl as cook; an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; excellent city or country reference.

112 CHARLTON ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls in a private family; one for the kitchen and the other for up stairs; will be found willing and obliging; city reference.

116 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A first class French cook in a private family; excellent reference.

118 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A competent woman as first class cook; understands her work thoroughly; private family preferred; best city reference.

119 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK AND to assist with the washing and ironing; city reference.

124 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city references from her last place. Call for two days.

124 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook; understands all kinds of work; no objection to a private boarding house or a Spanish family; best city reference.

136 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days.

137 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A COMPE-tent woman as first rate cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker; would assist in the washing; good city reference given.

139 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—As cook; understands her business in all its branches, or as laundress; good city reference.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

145 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; good city reference.

146 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do cooking; willing to help with ironing. The best reference can be given.

150 WEST 27TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small family; good city reference from last employer.

156 WEST 26TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK IN A private family; no objection to the country. Good city reference.

156 WEST 25TH ST.—A NEAT WOMAN; IS A VERY good cook; wishes to live in a small, neat family; best city reference.

156 LUDLOW ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS PERFECT female cook (German) in an American family; references.

159 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A CAPABLE young woman as good cook, baker and excellent washer and ironer; unexceptionable city reference.

161 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron; would go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

169 WEST 15TH ST., SECOND HOUSE, SECOND floor, rear.—A smart girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; good city reference. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST. A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would go to a boarding house or private family, city or country. City reference.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A PRO-testant woman as good cook and baker; will assist in the washing in a private family; best city reference.

207 EAST 5TH ST., NEAR BOWERY.—A RESPECT-able woman as plain cook; is willing to do chamberwork and assist with the washing; references.

208 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as good cook; would assist in the washing in a small private family; best city reference.

212 WEST 53D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AV. AND Broadway.—As good cook; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

219 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as cook in a private family, who understands cooking all kinds of poultry and game, and to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

223 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer; best reference. Call for two days.

224 EAST 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework.

224 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO THE cooking and assist with the washing in a private family, city or country; has reference.

225 WEST 31ST ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and washing; satisfactory references furnished. Can be seen for two days.

226 EAST 42D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS cook; no washing. Call for two days.

226 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST rate cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

228 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—As cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; good reference.

229 WEST 21ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young woman as good plain cook in a private family; best city reference.

233 WEST 26TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, BY a respectable girl; has the best city reference.

238 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—As first class cook of soups, meats, poultry, pastry, cakes and jellies; a good baker of bread; no washing; reference given. Call two days.

241 WEST 37TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references from last place.

243 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—As good cook, baker and laundress; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days.

244 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A Protestant young woman as plain cook or laundress; city reference.

248 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

255 WEST 37TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTA-ble girl as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a first rate baker; has no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

272 1ST AV., CORNER 16TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable Protestant woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches, pastries, soups, &c.; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

305 EAST 32D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK OF soups, meats, poultry, pastry, game and jellies; a good baker of bread; no washing; good reference given.

308 WEST 27TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS good cook; city references. Call for two days.

313 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., TOP floor.—A Protestant girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; good city references from her last place.

315 9TH AV., NEAR 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron in some private family; good reference.

334 WEST 21ST ST.—IS FIRST CLASS COOK; UN-derstands her business thoroughly in all its branches; all kinds of soups and pastry; is an excellent baker of all kinds; no objection to a first class boarding house; best city reference.

340 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to assist with washing and ironing; references from her last place.

341 WEST 37TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and puddings; willing and obliging; good reference.

370 7TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A respectable girl as good cook; is a good bread and cake baker; good references from last place.

403 GREENWICH ST., TEMPERANCE HALL.—A respectable Protestant English girl as good cook; is a good baker; good reference.

404 EAST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a private family, city or country; city reference.

423 EAST 12TH ST., IN REAR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; bread and cakes; is willing to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

431 WEST 16TH ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small private family; is a good baker; good references. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

479 PEARL ST., MILK STORE.—A FIRST CLASS cook, in a hotel or restaurant, either meat or pastry; understands her business perfectly. Call for two days.

507 WEST 37TH ST.—A COMPETENT, TRUST-worthy young woman as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; city reference.

512 GREENWICH ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer in some private family; good city reference.

687 6TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., first floor.—A respectable young girl as cook and to assist in the washing in private family; good city reference. Ring four th bell.

800 6TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.—AS first class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference from her last employer. Call for two days. Ring the fourth bell.

Chambermaids, &c.

12 EAST 45TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress. Inquire at her former place for two days.

34 EAST BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 2.—A YOUNG GIRL lately landed, as chambermaid, take care of children or assist in light housework. Call for two days.

65 MOTT ST., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM NO. 8.—TWO young girls, lately landed; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other to do housework; are obliging; both in one place.

85 WATTS ST., NEAR WASHINGTON.—A YOUNG girl to do up stairs work and fine washing in a small private family; city reference.

124 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or to assist in waiting in a private boarding house; best city reference from her last employer.

130 WEST 25TH ST.—A GIRL, NOT TOO YOUNG, AS chambermaid or to do the housework in a small private family; does not like cooking.

133 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or to do plain sewing, and take care of children; good reference

137 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

142 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable, competent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; thoroughly understands her duties; unexceptionable references.

147 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and to take care of children; good city reference.

153 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; in a small private family.

154 EAST 42D ST., CORNER 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—Two respectable young girls; one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as waitress, in a private family; no objection to the country; best city reference from last employer. Call or address for two days.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND plain sewing; city reference. Call for two days.

159 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A CAPABLE young woman as good chambermaid; excellent laundress; in private family; good city reference.

173 EAST 4TH ST., ROOM NO. 4.—A GERMAN GIRL as chambermaid.

200 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing or waiting or minding children; best city reference. Call for two days.

202 WEST 35TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTA-ble girl as chambermaid or waitress; good reference given if required.

209 WEST 23D ST.—A STEADY, WILLING GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing.

218 EAST 59TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; has reference from her last place.

220 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and take care of children, or chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging; city reference. Call for two days.

226 EAST 9TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman, lately from England, as chambermaid and waitress. Call or address for two days.

229 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference if required.

232 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A RE-spectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family.

232 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days.

234 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, LATE-ly landed, to do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging. Call or address.

241 EAST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN INTELLI-gent and highly respectable English girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking and is a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; by the day, week or month; no objection to the country. Call or address.

245 WEST 37TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECT-able girl to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and to assist in washing; best city reference from last place.

245 WEST 33D ST., IN THE REAR.—A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; three years' city reference from last place.

250 WEST 20TH ST.—TWO SISTERS IN AN AMERI-can family as chambermaids, waitresses, or children's nurses; best reference. Call for two days.

251 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. Call for two days at T. QUINN'S.

255 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTA-ble girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing or take care of children.

305 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist with waiting.

305 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and to take care of children; is willing to make herself useful; best city reference. Call for two days.

306 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAM-bermaid and seamstress, from the house of her present employer.

308 WEST 39TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting; city reference.

317 EAST 37TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECT-able young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would like to take care of children; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

326 EAST 37TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS chambermaid and to do fine washing in a private family; a good family seamstress; unexceptionable references.

328 EAST 34TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

328 EAST 3RD ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference if required. Can be seen for two days.

334 WEST 21ST ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to do waiting; is willing and obliging; best reference.

338 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

358 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., second floor.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

401 6TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A young girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; city references.

404 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

404 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, city or country; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

407 WEST 25TH ST.—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing.

409 WEST 21TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAM-bermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding house.

411 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can come first class city reference.

413 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to help with the cooking; city or country; city reference.

464 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork; best references.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as dressmaker and to do work and plain sewing in a private family; good city references.

543 9TH AV., CORNER OF 41TH ST.—A YOUNG woman of experience, as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; three years' city reference from her last place.

547 6TH AV., IN THE HAIR-TONE.—A COMPE-tent girl as chambermaid and to do fine laundry as usual to assist children; good references; excellent city reference from last place.

577 2D AV., BEST FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT GIRL as usual to do chamberwork; can take care of a baby from infancy; good city reference.

709 7TH AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE young girls in a private family, one to do chamberwork and fine sewing, the other to do light housework and mind children and do plain sewing.

861 3D AV., NEAR 3RD ST., IN THE REAR.—A RE-spectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; can take care of children. A Baker's sewing machine, new, for sale; is good as new; cost $150; will take $60 in gold; reference. Call for two days. Southwest corner of Church and Reade sts., fourth floor.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in washing or to do general housework in a small respectable family. Call at the furniture store near 4th st. and 7th av.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

19 EAST 27TH ST.—A COLORED GIRL WISHES TO work for a dressmaker; can cut and make a child's dress. Will go out by the day or week. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

20 EAST 15TH ST.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH dressmaker, a few more engagements out by the day. Call at Mme. DOUGALS.

39 WEST 14TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, to work out by the day; can give every satisfaction in cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; good reference.

49 2D ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, BY THE day or week, in some private family; will furnish machine if required. Call or address.

62 53D ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES the work of a few more first class families; evening dresses, walking suits and dresses made over equal to new, by one who has been in the business for the last 17 years; also one to go by the day; none but first class families need call.

110 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., RING THE third bell.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day; can fit evening and walking dresses in every style; can operate on four machines and do all kinds of family sewing if needed; would go to the country. Can be seen for three days.

112 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and to take care of children in a private family; best city reference.

113 EAST 32D ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A GOOD dressmaker would go out by the day or week in private families; is a first class cutter and fitter; can sew on different machines or furnish Wheeler & Wilson's. Best references. Call for two days or address DRESSMAKER.

117 EAST 125TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED SCOTCH woman as plain seamstress or invalid lady's companion; good reference. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS for three days.

119 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 4th ave.—A respectable young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist in chamberwork; best city reference.

123 WEST 24TH ST., ROOM NO. 7.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and is willing to assist in taking care of children.

144 EAST 15TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A FIRST class dressmaker wishes a few engagements by the day, week or month; can cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's dresses; terms moderate. Call or address for two days.

145 WEST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A COMPE-tent dressmaker would like a few engagements by the day or week; terms low. Call or address for two days.

148 WEST 31ST ST.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker desires the patronage of a few more families; will go to the house to cut and fit.

155 EAST 26TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AN EX-perienced dressmaker wants a few more engagements by the day; is a good cutter and fitter. Call on or address Mrs. A.

158 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAM-stress in a private family; would assist in the chamberwork; is competent, and has the best city references.

198 7TH ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—AS FIRST CLASS dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; can bring her own machine. Call on or address JOSEPHINE BRIGGS.

208 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AS SEAM-stress; can cut and fit children's dresses; or would take charge of growing children and do chamberwork; best city reference.

220 WEST 17TH ST.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER would like to go out to work by the day in private families; would pay particular attention to children's clothing, or would take a cutter's place in an establishment; good city reference.

223 WEST 20TH ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; city reference.

228 EAST 29TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AS DRESS-maker, to work home. Can be seen for two days.

234 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A FIRST class operator on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, wishes to go out by the day, week or month to private families.

315 EAST 31ST ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS, BY THE DAY, week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

329 EAST 23D ST.—FASHIONABLE FRENCH dressmaker, by the day.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

417 6TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A first class dressmaker wants a few more first class families to work for by the day.

567 3D AV.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER TO work by the day; trims walking and evening dresses in latest styles. Call or address.

626 6TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS TO GO out by the day or week; is a good dressmaker and trimmer; works on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

630 2D AV., NEAR 35TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable young woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and is a competent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to attend to growing children; best city reference.

751 6TH AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 45D STS.—LADIES taught the French system of dressmaking in one lesson, $1; cutting and basting done, 50 cents; new style of spring patterns.

1,057 8D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS.—A respectable young girl as seamstress and chambermaid; good reference.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON IN A PRIVATE family to sew and make herself useful; no objection to the country. Address, appointing interview, M. E. L., Herald office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family sewing, would like work to do at home; can make overdresses, bonnets, &c. Address M. D., box 108 Uptown Herald office, 1,245 Broadway.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER WANTS A FEW FIRST class customers by the day; does the finest kind of work. Address DRESSMAKER, box 47 station E.

A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, WHO will be disengaged on the 15th, desires a permanent situation as seamstress and useful companion to a lady; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and dress hair; unexceptionable city references. Address M. P., box 142 Uptown Herald office, stating name and residence.

General Housework, &c.

115 7TH AV., NEAR 17TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small American family; is a good baker; good city reference.

116 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable girl to do light housework and take care of children; good references.

127 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer.

250 WEST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—To do general housework in a private family; good reference given.

263 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small family; best city reference. Call for two days.

319 EAST 43D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSE-work in a small family; good city reference.

327 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family.

330 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

333 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small family, or to cook, wash and iron; best city reference given. Call for two days.

442 WEST 14TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do light housework or to take care of children; wages $8.

446 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework, or would take charge of a baby; good reference.

945 3D AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., IN stationery store.—A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a private American family, where there is no other help; best city reference given.

968 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR, FIRST ROOM, EN-trance on 56th st.—A young girl as general house servant in a small family; understands good plain cooking; is willing and obliging; best reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

260 HUTSON ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small private family; understands all kinds of work; good reference.

265 WEST 28TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, in every way competent to take full charge of a house as housekeeper; private family preferred; references given.

315 EAST 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A widow woman as housekeeper.

336½ BLEECKER ST., BETWEEN CHARLES AND West Fourth sts.—A lady, a native American, desires a situation as housekeeper; is competent to fill any responsible position; unexceptionable references given. Call or address.

348 6TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—AN ACTIVE, EXPE-rienced French lady as housekeeper, to take charge of a gentleman's house in town or country; has good knowledge of cookery and is otherwise highly qualified.

352 EAST 3RD ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG WIDOW as working housekeeper. Apply personally or address.

455 WEST 31ST ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERI-can lady as housekeeper or sick nurse; good reference.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT ENCUM-brance, wishes a situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; is competent to take full charge; good reference if required. Address M. R. C., Brooklyn Post office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO ASSIST IN COUNT-ing house work or as clerk. Note and first class references. Address ANNIE, box 210 station D.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY WOULD engage as housekeeper in a first class hotel; good cook and thoroughly first class. Address for one week Mrs. H. J. P., Herald office.

A LADY, USED TO REFINED SOCIETY, WOULD like to superintend the household affairs of a well, but with a small family, or with a lady for company; will do as much in household duties as pleasant terms for the best reference given; and respectability, courtesy of Brooklyn. Address HOME INFLUENCE, Herald office.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION WANTED—BY A middle aged American widow lady; unexceptionably the best; is capable of managing large and willing to travel or go abroad with the family. Address SOLICITOR, Herald French office, 1,365 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an American widow lady, in a gentleman's or widower's family. Address L., Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN widow lady, a position in a hotel, in a boarding house or private family. Address E. V., Englewood House, N. J.

Laundresses, &c.

4 UNION COURT (UNIVERSITY PLACE), BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—As first class laundress; understands finishing or ironing her finery in superior style; unexceptionable reference from last employer.

44 WEST 24TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S), A respectable woman as laundress. Call for two days.

46 53D ST., CORNER MADISON AV.—A RESPECTA-ble young girl as laundress, or to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good city references. Call to-day.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND FLOOR, back room.—An experienced laundress wishes to go out by the day (moderate terms), or would do washing in her own house.

112 CHARLTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen; first class washer and ironer; all kinds of fluting.

124 WEST 53D ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first class laundress in a private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

130 WEST 13TH ST.—WASHING, IRONING AND fluting wanted, or will go out by the day.

151 EAST 22D ST., GROUND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as laundress or chambermaid; is competent for either; first class city reference. Call or address LAUNDRESS, for two days.

161 WEST 20TH ST., IN THE REAR, BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—A woman as laundress, to go out by the day or week; is perfectly competent; understands her business in all its branches; good reference.

206 WEST 16TH ST.—AS LAUNDRESS; BEST CITY references given.

221 21ST ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes washing at her own house; does French fluting; or would go out by the day or week.

239 WEST 33D ST., ROOM NO. 3, REAR.—A WO-man wishes to go out washing or take it in her own house; best city reference.

254 WEST 25TH ST., ROOM NO. 9.—A RESPECTA-ble young woman as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city references.

342 WEST 36TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RE-spectable woman wishes families' or gentlemen's washing; can do fluting and linens in superior style.

344 WEST 53D ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to do washing for a few gentlemen or a family.

347 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do washing at her house; would go out by the day; references.

349 EAST 53D ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best city and country reference.

407 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A GER-man woman to go out washing and house cleaning at $1 a day; city references.

430 7TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—A respectable Protestant girl as first class laundress; no objection to chamberwork; best city reference. Call for two days.

587 9TH AV., BETWEEN 42D AND 43D STS., RING second bell.—A respectable woman as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference.

Nurses, &c.

4 WASHINGTON PLACE.—AS FIRST CLASS NURSE; can do plain sewing or chamberwork; best city reference. Can be seen at her employer's.

16 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; understands children; best reference from last place. Call for two days.

16 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; thoroughly understands the entire charge of children; best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

95 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN orphan girl, to take care of children and make herself generally useful; a home in a nice family of more importance than wages.

116 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman as nurse or to do chamberwork and waiting; understands sewing by machine; no objections to the country; good city reference.

124 WEST 18TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse; no objection to the country; best city reference.

126 3D ST., ROOM NO. 3.—A YOUNG GERMAN girl, 14 years old, to take care of a baby in some American family. Can be seen at her parent's residence, M. A. CZERNY.

145 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country.

146 WYTHE AV., WILLIAMSBURG.—TWO YOUNG girls, lately arrived, to take care of children or do chamberwork; not afraid of work.

146 EAST 39TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs.—A respectable young woman as nurse or to take charge of an invalid lady; can do plain sewing; city references.

149 EAST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; has 8 years' city reference. Call for two days from 10 to 4 o'clock.

149 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AN EXPERI-enced nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travelling; good city reference.

168 EAST 60TH ST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUA-tion for a nice, reliable woman as infant's nurse.

171 WEST 18TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—A YOUNG girl to take care of children and to do sewing; good reference. Call for two days.

201 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A PROTESTANT young woman as infant's nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge; excellent city reference will be given; no objection to the country.

202 WEST 37TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM NO. 8.—A young Protestant American girl as nurse, to mind a child and do plain sewing.

204 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby or growing children; good references.

215 EAST 23TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AN ENGLISH monthly nurse can be engaged; first class references. Address, care of Mrs. Finn.

219 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can do all kinds of embroidery; no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days.

228 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse; understands the care of children from their infancy; will do plain sewing if required; will travel with a family if required; good city reference.

245 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

251 WEST 17TH ST., CORNER 8TH AV.—A YOUNG girl, in a first class family, either to take charge of children or to do chamberwork; city reference.

255 7TH AV., NEAR 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, front.—A competent nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference.

312 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A Protestant young woman as child's nurse. Can be seen for two days.

315 EAST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—An experienced person as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference given. Call or address for two days.

333 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, 19 years old, as nurse and to do sewing; can do all kinds of needlework and trimming.

334 8TH AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; or would wait on a lady and sew.

347 EAST 26TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectably married woman wishes to go out as wet nurse; has lost her baby; has a fresh breast of milk. Inquire for two days.

438 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as children's nurse, and understands working on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

441 WEST 23D ST., ROOM NO. 12, SECOND FLOOR.—A competent person as infants' nurse or to take care of growing children and do fine sewing; will assist with chamberwork; excellent references.

713 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A respectable young girl as children's nurse and to do a little plain sewing; good city reference.

A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS WET nurse; healthy supply of milk. Address Y. Q., care of Mrs. DALY, corner Tenth and Dean sts., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS nurse; lately from England; good references. Address E. S., at Mrs. Lindsay's, Nassau st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn.

A WET NURSE WANTS A SITUATION; BABY THREE weeks old. Apply at Ladies' Exchange, Castle Garden.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL DESIRES TO TAKE CARE of children and do sewing; good reference. Address A. H., Brooklyn Post office, E. D.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, A SITUA-tion as housekeeper for a bachelor or in a widower's family; has no encumbrance; now and would not mind one infant; best city references given and required; others need not take notice. Address Mrs. J. MURRAY, 246 West 35th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ENERGETIC American girl, aged 18 years, to take care of a child and sew, or to do light washing and do other work in a quiet family; would go to the best of reasons. Address ANNIE, Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

47 WEST 3D ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as first class waitress, or to do chamberwork and wait on a small private family. Call from 10 to 2 o'clock at present employer's.

58 13TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A Protestant girl as waitress in a small private family; best city reference.

103 WE

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A POSITION AS BOOKkeeper or cashier; is thoroughly experienced and can furnish undoubted city references. Address T. T. T., Up Town Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING SALESMAN, HAVing a large Western acquaintance, in now open for an engagement. First class references at hand. Address B. B., box 125 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years old, as assistant bookkeeper, shipping or entry clerk; best reference given. Address M. LEVY, 301 Broadway.

AN ENTRY CLERK WANTS A SITUATION; NOTIONS preferred. Address ENTRY CLERK, Herald office.

A CLERK WANTED—WHO HAS BEEN IN A REAL estate office three or four years. Address W. A., box 114 Uptown Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

CLERK WANTED—MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE at figures; salary $600 and advances on merit; state age, experience and references as to ability and integrity. Address A. B., station E.

CARPET SALESMAN WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS commission house; one who has a thorough knowledge of and experience in the carpet trade. Address, with references, stating salary expected, Post office box 302.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY ACquainted with city retail and prescription trade and can come well recommended. Apply corner Park av. and Adelphi st., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—BY HERMAN M. HILL, Druggist, Hoboken, N. J.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—AT KOCH'S, 15 Carmine st., corner Bleecker; one speaking German preferred; city reference required.

HARDWARE CLERK WANTED.—ONE WHO HAS some experience, is ready at writing and figures, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, stating qualifications, age and compensation, IMPORTER, box 141 Herald office.

HOUSE FURNISHING.—WANTED, A MAN THOroughly acquainted with the hardware, house furnishing and crockery trade, to travel and sell the trade in New York city and vicinity. Address A. C. B., box 230 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESman to a store and house furnishing store in the city, or would go to any part of the United States; best city reference. Address A. P. E., 421 West 23d st.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—POSITION WANTED by a gentleman, who, having been many years in the wholesale trade, has a good connection; is a first rate salesman and buyer and thoroughly understands the manufacturing for the entire trade, East, South or West, and able to give the best of reference. Address M. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE AGED man of strict y temperate habits, as cookkeeper or teacher of English mathematics; has good city reference and only a small salary required. Address JAMES CALLAGHAN, 352 East 74th st., for three days.

WANTED—IN THE MARKET BUSINESS, A WELL qualified bookkeeper; a smart and active man, willing to make himself generally useful, who can speak German and bring the best city reference. Address by letter only, stating salary required, Q. S., box 207 Herald office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A WHOLESALE GROCERY; good pay. Apply at General Agency, 227 Fulton st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

WANTED.—ADVERTISER, INTELLIGENT, WELL educated, with good knowledge of mathematics, engineering, bookkeeping, wants a situation in an insurance or mercantile office; reference unexceptional. Address for three days TRIGON, station D.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE, a young man as entry clerk. Address, stating experience, references and salary expected, WALKER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods house, by a young man; would commence as stock clerk if there were prospects of future promotion; five years' experience in large retail house; unexceptionable reference. Address R. M., box 204 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS jobbing house, two salesmen, who have a cash or short time trade, to sell on commission; a liberal commission allowed salesmen who will introduce trade; location prominent and stock first class. Address box 2,349 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman or groom in the city or country; best reference. Call on or address MARTIN MEERE, 126 Clinton place.

A YOUNG GERMAN MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS gardener; understands his business; can milk and take care of horses. Address G., box 141 Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; no objection to city or country. Call at No. 5 West 15th st.

A YOUNG MAN OF PROTESTANT PRINCIPLES would like to engage in some respectable family as coachman and groom; has excellent recommendations; country preferred. Address G., box 145 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WITHout encumbrance, as farmer or farmer and gardener; thoroughly understands the raising and care of stock and the management of a gentleman's country seat in general; has first class reference. Call for two days at seed store, 67 Nassau st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS respectable gardener in a private family; understands grapes, hot and cold, and fruit trees in all branches; good reference given. Address S. VICTOR, 198 Spring st.

A COACHMAN OR GARDENER'S PLACE WANTED—By a steady Scotchman; is fully competent in every respect; best city reference. Address B., box 200 Herald office.

A COUNTRY SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable single man, as coachman and gardener or as coachman alone; good references. 151 West 15th st. C. GUY.

A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUAtion in a gentleman's family in the country as coachman and groom; city reference. Address P. H., 302 East 11th st.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for his coachman, who can highly recommend him. Address box 115 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 23, WISHES A SITUATION where he can obtain a knowledge of gardening; is a competent horseman; terms moderate. Address J. P. M., box 204 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A single Protestant man, who will be found willing and obliging; five years' city reference from last employer. Call on or address T. O., No. 9 East 34th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; best city references. Call on or address B., 167 West 23d st., private stable.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation as coachman and groom; best city references furnished for fidelity, integrity, &c. Address W., 44 West 33d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man of 20, as coachman and gardener and would make himself generally useful. Address J. R., box 127 Herald office.

ANY ONE WISHING A GOOD AMERICAN COACHman, married, who will be found handy, willing and obliging, with good references, will find one by calling on or addressing JAMES P. WHITE, 123 West 34th st., room 15, for two days.

AS COACHMAN—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOroughly understands his business; can come highly recommended by his last employer, with whom he lived six years. Address M. C., box 151 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man, as coachman; is a first class city driver. Call on or address E. C., 51 West 30th st., private stable.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A RESpectable single Protestant man; is industrious, sober and reliable, and willing to make himself useful; best city reference. Address G. S. M., box 122 Herald office.

AN ENGLISHMAN, NO ENCUMBRANCE, AS FIRST class coachman; no objection to the country or to travel; best references. Apply, for three days, at private stable No. 7 East 30th st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS GARdener; is accustomed to taking care of grapery, greenhouses, forcing of all kinds of early vegetables; can milk and take care of horses; is not afraid of work; take hold of anything required; recommended. Address J. D., box 210 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESpectable young man (Protestant); thoroughly understands his business; excellent groom, experienced city driver. Address WILLIAM, Coachman, 108 West 40th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable man; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; willing to make himself generally useful; best city and country reference. Call or address 140 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in harness store, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable, industrious Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business; thorough groom, experienced city driver; best city reference. Address W., Coachman, box 119 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; is a first class pleasure and grower of grapes and fine water plants; also the general care of a gentleman's place; references unexceptionable. Call on or address R. D., Bridgeman's seed store, 476 Broadway.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; the best references from employers. Address or call upon F. W., No. 2 Jobs st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man; no family; is a practical man in all the branches, and is a first class grape grower. Not afraid of work. Address R. R., box 173 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal married man; to the entire care or superintendence of greenhouses, grapery, vegetables, flowers or ornamental pleasure grounds; ten years' city reference from last place. Address L. M., Bridgeman's seed store, 476 Broadway.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; is willing to take care of a horse and cow; has good references. Address M. C., box 145 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class French gardener in all its branches; is a single man; best reference. Address H. S., 450 Broome st., corner of Elizabeth.

GARDENER'S SITUATION—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNderstands the care and management of grapes and strawberries, fruit and vegetables; none but those who have good places need apply. Address A. B., box 117 Herald office.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER (PRACTICAL) DESIRES an engagement—Ornamental Trees, Graperies, Fruit Trees, Shrubs furnished on moderate terms. Address B. G., BLISS' seed store, 23 Park place, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GARDENER, well acquainted in all its branches; large or small place preferred; good references. Address I. BOLL, Jamaica, L. I.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PLAIN GARDENER, BY A married man; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and trustworthy; best references. Address C. D., 20 Murray st., seed store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH [illegible]

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A YOUNG single man; competent and well recommended; no objections to the country. Call on or address for three days MARTIN, private stable 20 Lexington av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND his wife; man as coachman and groom; is a total abstainer from drink and tobacco; is a careful driver; wife as cook or laundress; no encumbrance. Call at or address 423 East 15th st., third floor, back.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, a situation as coachman in the country; can milk and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address WILLIAM YOUNG, Uptown Branch Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman or groom; has not been very long in the country; can give reference from his last place; is not afraid of work. Address J. B., box 117 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COACHman, by a single man of long experience in this city; can produce satisfactory reference from the best of families. Call at or address No. 6 East 21st st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTANT, A situation as coachman; country preferred; best reference. Address H. D., box 117 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE AMERICAN MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener on a private place, or to oversee a small farm; has had 12 years' experience; the best reference can be given as to honesty and ability. For further particulars address E. O. GROVER, Brookside, Morris county, N. J.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A PRACtical man; thoroughly understands the cultivation of plants, vineries, greenhouses, fruits, vegetables, &c.; city references. Address A., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married man, a situation as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; his wife understands the care of milk and butter; also the care of poultry; both can give the best reference from their last employer. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Bridgeman's, 476 Broadway.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, WITH A SMALL FAMILY, who understands gardening in all its branches and the care of horses and cattle and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, with reference from last place, HOME, box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, in a private family, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; no objections to country; can give the best reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Apply to J. L., 59 East 14th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A REGULAR AND INtelligent gardener; wife and one child. Call on or address CREGAN, 576 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, A SITUAtion as assistant gardener, who perfectly understands the business in all its branches; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address L. W., 112 Washington st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND COACHman, by a strictly sober man; is a thorough groom and good steady driver, and will endeavor to please; has the best city reference. Address E. M., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman; city or country; best reference. Can be seen in his present place, private stable, 220 West 47th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A single man; understands glass hotbeds and cold beds and can make himself useful; best references. Address J. L., box 151 Herald office.
GEO. W. VAN SICLON, 133 Nassau street.

WANTED—A GROOM, IN A LIVERY STABLE. INquire at 51 West 17th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man (Englishman), with one child; is a first class gardener; best references given. Address J. W. N., 67 Nassau st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHman, by a young Englishman; one who thoroughly understands the care of horses; best references. Call at or address for two days 215 West 41st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable man (Scotch); thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address W. E., coachman, 55 East 35th st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, NO family, a situation as coachman or groom; good city reference. Call on or address S. L., No. 8 West 24th st.

132 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.—Wanted, a situation as first class coachman, by a single young man; thoroughly understands his duties; has first class references, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address.

169 WEST 25TH ST. (HARNESS STORE).—A YOUNG man, lately landed, wants a situation as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses and harness; willing and obliging; country preferred.

$20 TO ANY PERSON WHO WOULD GET ME A situation as groom, or in any other capacity where an industrious man is required, paying from $10 to $12 per week. Address M. O., box 104 Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN E. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN E. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1817.)
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 7 Reade streets.
THURSDAY, March 23,
at 10½ o'clock, at 67 West Forty-eight street, genteel Household Furniture, consisting of Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Rosewood Piano, carved Black Walnut Suite in green reps, Black Walnut Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, carved Black Walnut Bedstead, Washstands, Hair Mattresses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Spring Mattresses, French Enameled Cottage Suites, Rockers in Hair Cloth, Tete-a-Tetes, Mahogany, Marble Top Washstands, Centre Tables, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4,
at the "Leeds Art Galleries," 817 and 819 Broadway, corner Twelfth street, at 7½ o'clock,
Cafferty Fund Sale,
comprising about 140 very fine Cabinet Pictures, contributed by American Artists for the benefit of the Widow and Children of the late James H. Cafferty, N. A.
This collection will be found to be exceedingly interesting and embraces many fine works of our prominent and favorite artists, painted expressly for this charitable object, all of which will be sold without reserve, by order of the Committee.
HENRY PETERS GRAY, Chairman.
E. D. E. GREENE, Treasurer.
A. D. SHATTUCK, Secretary.
D. Huntington, T. Addison Richards, W. Hart and William O. Stone.
Now on exhibition, free, day and evening.
SATURDAY, MARCH 4,
at 10½ o'clock, at the old established grocery store of Vandervoven & Degroot, No. 27 Fulton street,
by order of T. S. LITTELL, assignee.
The entire stock consisting of staple and fancy Groceries, in variety; also all the Fixtures, comprising Scales, Counters, Herring's Safe, Sash Cases, &c.
Particulars to-morrow.

A. H. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
Household Furniture, in good order;
Office Furniture,
elegant rosewood Piano,
Mirrors, Books, Curtains, &c.

A. H. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite Post office, running through to Liberty street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S AUCTION HOUSE, the oldest and best stand in the city, being near the money centre, is most crowded thoroughfare, our sales always command a large company of first class buyers.
THOSE HAVING GOODS OR MERCHANDISE OF ANY description to dispose of will always find ready sales by sending to our auction rooms.
AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES OF PARTIES declining housekeeping we give personal and special attention to sales, and our long experience in this line enables us to guarantee entire satisfaction.

A COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
The property of Mr. Laurence Thomsen, of Baltimore, with some important additions. One hundred examples of popular American and European artists—Bennett, St. Johns, Durand, Gay, Cashier, Boughton, Gifford, Huntington, Troyon, Duverger, Berenger, Sonjac, Giradet, &c. Will be sold at auction, at the Somerville Art Gallery, 82 Fifth avenue, Tuesday evening, March 7, at 7½ o'clock. Open day and evening. R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—300 SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS, richly framed, sold this evening, at 8 o'clock, by R. P. THOMAS, Auctioneer, at 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—Thursday, March 2, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, West Fifty-eighth street—1 Lot, north side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

AUCTION.—POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, precisely, 11 Bretoort place (Tenth street), between Fifth avenue and University place.
Carpets, Curtains, Mirrors, Parlor Suits, Pianoforte, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Pillows, Clocks, Lounges, Chairs, Range, Kitchen, Servants' Furniture, &c. Must be sold without reserve this day. E. MCGOWAN, Auctioneer.
Office 31 Bleecker street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—112 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Sixth avenue.
Very superior month and six months' Lots to Catalogue.
LANE, FITZGERALD, Auctioneers, will sell this day (Thursday, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture, many rare and costly Works of Art contained in above private brown stone mansion, viz.—Magnificent Illuminated Parlor Suite, rosewood Pianoforte, Fine Gilt Parlor Suite, rich Silks, Gilt Paintings, Bronze & Lace Curtains, Chamber Suites, Bedsteads, Mirrors, Wilton and Brussels Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Room, Kitchen and Range and furniture, lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive rain or shine.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers, Store 677 Sixth avenue, near 34th street.
Sixteenth month and over 5,000 Lots to Catalogue. Household Furniture and Effects, Silks, Fancy Goods, &c., to be sold this day, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the large fire proof warehouse, 677 Sixth avenue, near 34th st., Broadway, a few doors from Fifth avenue, magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, Piano, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, French and Oil Portraits, Bronzes, Lace Curtains, Chamber Furniture, Mirrors, Wilton and Brussels Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Dining Room, Kitchen and Range and furniture, lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE—BOOTS AND SHOES.
By CHARLES G. WARREN, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms 56 and 58 Reade street.
FRIDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock,
LARGE, SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT TRADE SALE BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, GAITERS, TWO THOUSAND PACKAGES AND TWO LOTS,
comprising a large assortment of the best goods on the market, and representing the production (the season of the year) of manufacturers in New England and New York city. Will regular sale following on Tuesday, March 7.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE.
Largest, richest assortment Household Furniture offered at auction this season at private residence.
57 West 27th street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this day (THURSDAY), at 10½ o'clock,
Six Months' of
magnificent Household Furniture, Tiffany Brocatelle, Pianoforte, Drawing Room Furniture, Pompadour style covered satin brocatelle, Sofas, Stairs, Marquetrie, Boudoir Cabinets, Tete-a-Tetes, Jardinieres, Conversation Lounges, Bookcases, Bronze statuary, Clocks, Gilt Mirrors, Tables, Mahogany Carpets, Paintings by eminent artists, rosewood Dining Room, elaborately carved rosewood walnut Bedsteads, Bedsacks, Wire Spring, Mattresses, Extension Tables, Sideboards, Bookcases, Glassware, Linen, Chinaware, Cutlery, Fine Kitchen Range and utensils, Bronzes, Kitchen Furniture; sale positively.
AUGUSTUS SMITH, Auctioneer.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY (THURSDAY),
at 11 o'clock,
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SPRING TRADE SALE
of
MEN'S AND BOYS' SOFT AND STRAW HATS,
comprising
SEVEN HUNDRED CASES
medium to very fine Brush, Fur, Felt and Wool Hats, and Panama, Leghorn, Sennet, Canton and Palm Leaf Hats.
Also,
FULL LINES OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SHADES, latest spring styles.
LADIES' AND MISSES' NEW SPRING STYLES HATS, consisting of
75 cases Ladies' choice spring style Trimmed Hats.
100 cases Ladies' and Misses' choice Milan, Peddle, &c., in the new spring shapes of Gypsies, Florence, Viola, Artiess, Regent, Adelaide, Beatrice, &c., &c.
The whole forming a very fine assortment of fresh and attractive goods, to which the special attention of out of town and city buyers is invited.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 154 Church street.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
UNCLAIMED EXPRESS MATTER.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 108 Liberty street, corner New Church,
800 Unclaimed Packages from the American Express Company, being their regular annual sale of unclaimed goods.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE of all the Furniture of two large Dwelling Houses in Ninth street, near Fifth avenue. F. COLTON will sell, on Friday and Saturday, March 3 and 4, commencing at 10½ o'clock each day, the entire rich Furniture of the two dwellings, 20 and 22 West Ninth street, near Fifth avenue. It will embrace rich velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, elegant Parlor Suits, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Cabinets, Pillupton Bedsteads, Sofa do., Cutlery, Card and Extension Tables; best Hair Mattresses, China, Glass and Plated Ware; Laundry Goods, Refrigerators, Kitchen Furniture, &c. More full particulars in time. Catalogues may be procured on Thursday afternoon, at the auction rooms, 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway, and at the sale early on Friday morning.

BY B. F. THOMAS, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE AND PEREmptory auction sale of fine Groceries, Teas, Wines, &c., in lots to suit; also Fixtures, &c., contained in the large first class Grocery Store, Eighth avenue, corner of Fifty-third street, on Thursday, March 2, at 10 o'clock precisely; also at 1 o'clock, in front of store, two fine Horses, Harnesses, one first class top Buggy, nearly new; one delivery Wagon, &c.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER—SELLS this day, 11 o'clock, at 106 Eighth avenue, that first class Liquor Store: elegant Fixtures, Counters, Back Bar, Bar Glassware, Engravings, Ale Pump, Tables, Chairs, fine Fixtures, four years' cheap Lease. Liquor men, buyers specially invited. CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—SELLS this day, commencing at 12½ o'clock, at 70 East Houston street, corner Elizabeth, in lots, entire fine Fixtures, Furniture, Oyster and Dining Saloon—Fine Counters, Tables, Mirrors, 24 Chairs, Engravings, Clock, Range, Bar, Glassware, Crockery, Gas Fixtures, Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, Cigars, Stock, &c. Buyers, dealers specially invited.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—ART GALlery, 621 Broadway.
THE OPENING SALE OF PAINTINGS
BY OUR LEADING ARTISTS WILL TAKE PLACE AT
MATHEWS' NEW ART GALLERY,
621 BROADWAY (ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BUILDING),
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, MARCH 2 AND 3,
at 8 o'clock. The works of Hart, Tait, Cropsey, Lang, Sontag, Bristol, Angero, Coleman, Bispham, W. M. Brown, De Haas, Pope, Guy, Burling, Rembart and others equally well known will be offered. Catalogues ready and paintings ON EXHIBITION FREE DAY AND EVENING.

D. M. SEAMAN, ESQ., AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL at public auction 500 shares of the Capital Stock of the Caledonia Mining Company (forfeited for nonpayment of assessment), at the company's office, No. 35 Pine street, on Thursday, March 2, 1871, at 12 M.
W. FERGUSON, Treasurer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, Real Estate Auctioneer,
office No. 4 Pine street, near Broadway,
will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,
111 Broadway (Trinity Building),
by order of the executors of Mrs. Margaretta Persse, deceased.
31 Beekman street, five story brick Warehouse, size of Lot 23x55.6, near Nassau street.
16 Spruce street, five story brick Warehouse, size of Lot 23.3x100, in rear of 24 Beekman street.
This property possesses an immense value on account of its proximity to the City Hall, new Post Office, printing and newspaper offices, and will soon be used for lawyers', real estate, architects' and other offices of similar descriptions, which must pay a large interest on the present outlay.
A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine street.
Also, on same day,
Water street, No. 82, four story Warehouse, near Cotton Exchange.
63th street, six full Lots, 500 feet west of Eighth avenue.

GEORGE J. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.—BY VIRTUE OF foreclosure of a chattel mortgage I will sell at public auction on Friday, March 3, at 11 o'clock, all the Fixtures and Contents of the Butcher Shop 87 Essex street.
JOHN CONTRELL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, AUCTIONEERS.—FRIday, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at 149 Bowery, the Stock of a Retail Crockery Store, viz.:—A General Assortment of Crockery, Glassware; large Lot of Lamps, &c.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, Liquors, Wines, Champagnes, Cigars, &c.; also a few Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.
I. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer; salesroom 12 Bowery.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Marshal's Sale, THIS DAY,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, a lot of fine Cloths and Cassimeres.
JOHN C. LYST, Marshal.
SATURDAY, Feb. 4,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms,
large assortment of Household Furniture,
removed from a private residence for convenience of sale;—Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Horse Mart, corner Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street. The first regular spring sale March 16, 1871, of fine Horses and Carriages, Wagons, Harness, &c.
JAMES KILLWARD, Jr.
JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.

JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN A. DUNN & CO.,
Salesroom 59 Bowery,
will sell to-morrow (Friday), 3d inst., at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 152 and 154 Bleecker street, corner Thompson, all and entire, the Stock, Fixtures, Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., &c., all of which must positively be sold without reserve. Particulars in to-morrow's Herald.

JAMES AGAR, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS day, at 50 New Bowery, at 1 o'clock, 11 Trunks, containing Clothing, Bedding, Pictures, &c. By order of the executors.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER, REAL ESTATE AND Loan Broker, office 515 Washington street.—This day, at 10½ o'clock, positive and peremptory, entire excellent Furniture and Fixtures of Barroom, Dining and Oyster Saloon 104 Bleecker street, west of Broadway, viz.:—Elegant Bar and Fixtures, Oyster Bar, 150 yards English Oilcloth, valuable Oil Paintings, French Plate Bar and Pier Mirrors, Chandeliers, Dinner Furniture, Table Linen, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Plated and Crockery Ware; Dumb Waiter, &c. (Money loaning a specialty.)

JOSEPH HEKEMAN & CO.—FRIDAY, MARCH 3, AT 10 A. M., at the salerooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, large sale of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Mattresses, Mirrors, China, Fancy Goods; velvet and other Carpets; also fine rosewood Pianos, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, 79 Nassau street, a large and general assortment of new and second hand Furniture, Carpets, oval plate and mantel Mirrors; China, Crockery and Glass Ware; Mattresses, Paintings, Engravings, &c. To be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of dealers and others.

MORTGAGE SALE.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
On Thursday, March 2, 1871, at 10 A. M., at No. 46 Franklin street, splendid Bar and Restaurant Fixtures, consisting of Bar Counters, rosewood four ball Beer Pump, splendid Glass and Silver Ware, large Range, copper Boiler and Cooking Utensils, large quantity Crockery, Castors, Tables, oak Dining Chairs, Tinware, Refrigerators, Oyster Box, Table Cloths, Plumbing, Gas Fixtures, &c. Also Unexpired Term of Lease of premises, &c. By order of Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WILLIAM S. INGRAHAM, 53 New Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Silk Dresses, Balmorals, 19 Feather Beds, Pillows, Sheets, Ticks, Table Linen, Watches, Jewelry, Gas Fixtures, Coats, Pants, Vests, Boots, Shoes, &c. By order Moss Brothers, 81 Catharine street.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 11 East Broadway, of 500 lots of fine women's clothing, Silk Dresses, &c., order W. Tolman, Ninth avenue; to-morrow D. Delong.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOS. KEYWORTH, AUCtioneer, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at 490 Ninth avenue, a large assortment of Unredeemed Goods, consisting of Coats, Pants, Dresses, &c. By order of William Weaver.

S. PINGEE, AUCTIONEER,
By S. PINGEE & CO.,
No. 32 Cedar street.
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate, Loans, Bonds and Mortgages.
Firemen's sale.
On THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1871,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
that valuable Business Property on West Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin streets, Nos. 31 and 33.
Two Lots, 25x100 each, with two three story brick Buildings, 18x50 each, on front; rear Buildings, 2 story brick, 15x35. Sale positive. Title perfect.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION SALE OF Wines and Liquors, being the balance of stock from a broker, will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, on Friday, March 3, at 11 o'clock, at 11 Bowery, 25 barrels Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskeys, 20 casks Port and Sherry Wines, Cognac Brandies, Gin, Ale; also 10 cases various Liquors, cases and baskets Champagne, in lots to suit dealers.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—BY VIRTUE OF AN execution I will sell this day (Thursday), March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at 11 Bowery, one fine class Brougham Wagon, in good order. By order of J. Bergman, City Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Wines, Brandies, Furniture, Cigars, &c.
RICHARD WALLACE, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Thursday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a large stock of Liquors, consisting of barrels Bourbon Whiskey, Brandies, Scotch Whiskey, Gin, Port Wine, imported Cigars, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, late Sheriff.
CHARLES E. HAGEN, Deputy.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, NO. 6 CITY HALL place, sells this day, at 11 o'clock, the Lease and Fixtures of the Meat, Vegetable, Fish and Oyster Market, No. 220 Ninth avenue; due interest, in excellent business location. So positive.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.
Office No. 6 City Hall place.
Will sell Friday, at 10 o'clock P. M., the Contents of the Oyster and Liquor saloon of 270 Lafayette street, fine four ball English rosewood Ale Pump, fine walnut Counters, Ice Chest, Chairs and Tables, Cutlery and Crockery.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell on Friday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., the contents of the eleventh floor front Lawyer Office, at 31 West Broadway, P. M. rosewood four ball English Ale Pump, walnut top Counter, 22 feet; Paintings, Glassware, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 185 BOWERY, is now more largely patronized than at any former period since the great fire in 1862. New teachers are the result of liberal contract for Penmanship, English Branches, Mathematics, Languages, Shorthand, Phonography, &c. Open day and evening. Terms moderate.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY STREET, OVER Importers' and Traders' National Bank—Entire Floor (24x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short gas stalks; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A STORE TO LET—IN GREAT JONES STREET, near Broadway; $700 per annum. Inquire in East River National Bank, 623 Broadway.

A RESTAURANT, WITH BAR, KITCHEN, &C., TO rent low, only to a first class caterer, on the ground floor in Washington Place Hotel, one door from Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—83 FEET DEEP; A very large window, front and back; with Cellar, 100 feet deep. Apply at 513 Broadway.

FOR LEASE—ESTABLISHED COAL YARD, EMBRACing six lots, Cottage House and extra stable room; on East Nineteenth street, within one block of the bulkhead. Apply to B. D. & J. U. BROOKMAN, 37 South street.

FOR 21 YEARS, WITH RENEWALS, THE FOUR story and attic stone House 127 Fifth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Apply there, before 10 A. M. or after 4 P. M. only.

FOR FURNITURE, GILDERS, CARRIAGE WARErooms and any business but liquors, new Building (25x100) 55 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also four dwelling Rooms.

HOTEL TO LET—201 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, northwest corner of Seventh avenue, lately altered and adapted for a first class family hotel, with all the modern improvements, containing sixty rooms, with three bathrooms, laundry, four vaults under sidewalk; heated by Baker & Smith's improved steam heating apparatus; Newman & Capron's bell annunciator; elevator from cellar to roof. Apply on premises from 10 to 2.

HOTEL TO LET OR LEASE—ELEGANTLY LOCATED, commanding fine view; perfectly healthy; good fishing and bathing; 20 minutes from city by railroad.
BIGGS & SON, 226 Broadway.

LOTS TO LET—IN JANE STREET, ON BLOCK NEAREst river; will improve same if satisfactory arrangements can be made. Apply to J. S. WARD, 42 Pearl street, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

LARGE BUILDING TO LET—FOR ANY PURPOSE, 28 x113, with or without steam, at 77 Mott street. Inquire of Mr. NEALIS, 124 White street.

NEW HOTEL TO RENT,

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 FAMILY OR PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WANTED—AT 15 West Sixteenth street, to rent Third or Fourth Floor, in parts or all, with good Board; private table if desired. References.

2ND FLOOR FROM FOURTH STREET, 339 MACDOUGAL street. Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, en suite or single; to Board, for families and single gentlemen; water in rooms; terms moderate.

$8 TO $20 PER WEEK—FOR DESIRABLE FURnished Rooms, with good Board, for couples or single gentlemen. Apply at 180 and 182 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH EXCELlent Board, for families or single persons, at 171, 156 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—AN ENTIRE Floor, elegantly furnished, to let, with or without private table. Also single Rooms.

9 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board. Reference require l.

12 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY AND New York Hotel.—Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen especially; location very accessible and pleasant.

12 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, SECOND DOOR from Fifth avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

14TH STREET, 308, WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with Board, to a married couple or single gentlemen. No moving in May. All modern improvements.

14TH STREET, CORNER OF SECOND AVENUE, 330 and 332.—Medium sized double Rooms, with large pantries, hot and cold water, on second and third floors, to let, with Board.

$18 AND $20 FOR LARGE, HANDSOME ROOMS; newly carpeted and neatly furnished, with clean and good substantial table; references. 312 West Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

19 IRVING PLACE.—THREE ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, with Board; references exchanged.

21 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—FIRST AND SECOnd Floors, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen or families, with Breakfast; also single Rooms. No moving in May. References exchanged.

22ND STREET, NEAR MADISON AVENUE.—A HANDsomely furnished Suite of Rooms, with private table; price moderate and accommodations superior. Apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—A nicely furnished Room for man and wife or party of gentlemen; first class; French table.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED front Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; also single Rooms and a neatly furnished Parlor.

27 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with Board, a front Room, second story, and third story Room, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

31 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A PLEASANT three story front Room to let, with Board; southern exposure; suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

31 UNION SQUARE, CORNER BROADWAY AND Sixteenth street.—Handsome large and small Rooms to let; possession immediately.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with Board, to first class families and gentlemen.

39 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Single Rooms to let, to gentlemen, with Board. References required.

46 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, large and small, with or without Board; references exchanged.

48 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished back Parlor, with good table.

50 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—To let, with first class Board, handsomely furnished Parlor Floor, with or without private table; terms moderate.

51 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two gentlemen can have a large, handsomely furnished Room, with first class Board, in a private house.

53 EAST NINTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS FRENCH Board.—Splendidly furnished Rooms for families or single gentlemen, with or without Board; references exchanged.

61 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, CORNER SIXTH avenue, opposite Reservoir Park.—Rooms for gentlemen, with or without breakfast or tea. References exchanged. 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

78 EAST BROADWAY.—A FEW RESPECTABLE men can be accommodated with Board; terms $5 50.

108 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—Large front Room, handsomely furnished; Board first class; gentleman and wife. Also a handsome small Room for a gentleman.

130 EAST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth avenues.—A private family will let a nicely furnished Room to gentlemen; gas, bath, &c.; breakfast if desired. References.

134 MACDOUGAL STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front Rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with Board; $14 and $15 for two, with fire; single Rooms $8 and $7.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with good Board, to a gentleman and wife; also single Rooms, $7 and $8; Rooms for two gentlemen, $18.

144 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—NICELY furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with Board, at very moderate rate.

186 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SECOND street.—Neatly furnished Rooms to let, with Board, privilege of the parlors; terms moderate; references required.

209 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, with or without Board, on parlor or bathroom floor, single or en suite, well furnished Rooms; piano, bath, improvements; owner occupies house; family private; terms $8.

210 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVenue.—A large and a small Room to let, with closet, hot and cold water, with or without good Board, by a French family.

210 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A VERY pleasant Room, with good Board, southern exposure, for one or two persons; good location and terms very low to desirable parties.

220 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Front and Hall Room, on same floor, furnished, with Board; fine location, modern improvements and terms reasonable; but few boarders.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A WELL furnished Room on third floor, front, to let, with good Board; terms moderate; location desirable.

237 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—SUNNY AND handsomely furnished front and adjoining Bedroom, with Board. References. Moderate terms.

247 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Room, third floor, with good Board, for gentleman and wife or party of single gentlemen; location first class, convenient to Broadway.

308 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Apartments, with Board, in small family, at reduced prices.

316 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—FURNISHED front Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife; terms, $18, including gas.

319 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTYeighth and Thirty-ninth streets.—A handsomely furnished Room to let, with Board, to a single gentleman or gentleman and wife; references required.

914 EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR FIFTY-FOURTH street.—Furnished Parlor and Bedroom, on the first floor, to let, with or without Board; gas, private family; terms moderate.

A LADY WILL LET A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room to gentleman and wife; Board for lady; none but quiet, respectable parties need apply. Address DOUGLAS, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO GENTLEMEN OR two ladies, can obtain pleasant Room, with Board, at 293 West Twelfth street, near Abingdon square. No moving in May.

A PARTY OF ADULTS CAN HAVE, WITH BOARD, an entire Third floor, consisting of front and rear parlors, with bedrooms adjoining, elegantly appointed; hot and cold water, in the private residence 215 West Forty-second street, near St. Cloud Hotel. References.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THEIR OWN house, East Twenty-first street, near Broadway, will let, with Board, Parlor and Bedroom, elegantly furnished, rent not a floor front. Address M. D., Herald office.

FIRST CLASS BOARD, WITH TWO ROOMS ON THIRD story front, together or separate, at moderate prices upon immediate application. Apply at 39 East Seventeenth street.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first class House, have a large and handsome furnished Room to let, with Board; references required. Apply at 155 River street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD, IN THE CITY or country, where course in music or Modern Languages will be taken as made or part payment. Address G. D. P., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN (OLDEST 6 years), want Board in a strictly private families; need large and small room conveniently. Address, with all particulars, M. D. D., 149 Mercer street, Jersey City, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—IN A HIGH GERMAN FAMILY, for a single gentleman, in the vicinity of Cooper Institute. Address, with references, C. W., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a quiet private family, between Fourteenth or Fifteenth streets; best references given and required. Address H. S., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a Working family, Jewish preferred; location West Broadway or Thirty-fourth street. Address G. H., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FROM APRIL 1, 1871, BY TWO gentlemen, in a private family, Jewish; location Twenty-third street; $10 per week. Address Box 159 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A quiet private family. Address, stating terms, B. S., box 2,041 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND daughter, in the vicinity of the Cooper Institute, for about two weeks, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address HOME, box 245 Herald office.

HOBOKEN BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERican gentleman. Address, stating terms and full particulars, box 167 Post office, Hoboken.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED ROOM, with other Boarders, with Board, in a private family, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, Fifth avenue and Third avenue. Address, stating terms, A. B., No. 38 Sun office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN OF REFINEment, a furnished Room, with Board, on Sundays, in a strictly private family (musical preferred); terms must be moderate; references given and prompt payment. Address, with full particulars, WARREN, Herald office.

HOTELS.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE, Twenty-second street and Broadway, Madison Park Hotel.—Table and accommodations first class; terms moderate; references required.
J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Rooms 50c. and 75c. a day; $3 to $5 a week; family rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day; $4 to $8 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 25 to $4 per week; 50c. and 60c. per night; for gentlemen only.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, 732 BROADWAY, IS OPEN under new management, for the reception of permanent and transient guests; Rooms, with or without Board and good attendance, at moderate rates; location unsurpassed.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER CANAL STREET AND Bowery (new house, on European plan.—Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS, WITHIN AN HOUR'S RIDE of City Hall, Room and Board, or, perhaps, breakfast only, in a Catholic family where there are no other boarders. Address one week SEEKER, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE LINE OF THE Morris and Essex Railroad, within 45 minutes of New York, for a party consisting of a gentleman, wife and child (aged 2½ years), and a young lady and gentleman, from May 1 to October. Address M., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM JUNE 1, FOR family of two adults and two children (under four years); no other boarders; within two hours of the city. Address, with full particulars, E. D. W., 149 Mercer street, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BOARD IN THE COUNtry. Address, with terms, location, accessibility, &c., G. H. B., box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—PERMANENT COUNTRY BOARD, WITHIN one hour's travel of New York, by a gentleman and wife; Hudson river preferred; terms must be moderate. Address A. S. G., Herald office.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 1, 1871.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of Pearl & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. G. PEARL. D. F. JETT.
The business will be continued under the same firm name by E. G. PEARL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co. expired this day by its own limitation. Either George H. Kennedy or William J. Hutchinson will act in liquidation.
KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & CO.
NEW YORK, February 28, 1871.

No. 40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, March 1, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the name and firm of Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co., for the purpose of carrying on a general banking and brokerage business.
GEORGE H. KENNEDY.
WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON.
ELIHU C. MITCHELL.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING UNder the firm name of Burton & Macdonald, engineers and contractors, is hereby dissolved by the withdrawal of Charles Macdonald. Existing contracts will be completed by the late firm, and either party may sign in liquidation.
Dated March 1, 1871, 80 BROADWAY, New York.
AARON B. BURTON, CHARLES MACDONALD.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A CIGAR MANUFACTURER WANTED—AS PARTNER, with some capital; a chance to realize a speedy fortune; no risk. Apply at 56 West Twenty-fourth street.

ANY PARTY HAVING AN HONEST BUSINESS THAT requires $2,000 or $3,000 additional capital, with the services of a young man, will please address CLARK, Herald office.

ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 to $5,000, in a manufacturing business, in operation, but requiring more capital; article pays a fair profit and is in common use. For particulars address, appointing interview, STAPLE, box 102 Herald office.

A BUSINESS MAN WOULD INVEST $8,000 TO $12,000 as active partner in an established business, which will bear close investigation; communications confidential. Address BUSINESS, box 161 Herald office.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER OR SMART BUSINESS man, with $500 to $1,000, can effect a profitable partnership by applying at 151 Fulton street, or will sell out cheap.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET AN ESTABLISHED Business, running over $25,000 per month; Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the best located Livery Stable in New York; having other business, must sell. L. B. LYNCH, House of Lords.

AN INTEREST IN THE MANUFACTURE OF A staple article (a monopoly) is offered to good parties having capital; orders on hand; rapid investigation solicited. J. H. BEARDSLEY, 119 Nassau street, office 16.

A MAN WANTED—WITH $1,500, TO TAKE AN INterest in a good established manufacturing business; cash on delivery for all our goods. WARREN, 164 Greenwich street, second floor.

DOUBLE ACTING GAS MACHINE; ONLY ONE PAtented; rare opportunity for investment in operation. INVENTOR'S EXCHANGE, 245 Broadway.

GREAT CHANGE.—WANTED, $10,000 WORTH OF Assorted Merchandise of a party desirous to become silent or active partner in a well established country store in an unusually thriving mining town of this State, doing an excellent business in drugs, fancy goods, watches, jewelry, books, stationery, &c. The proprietor has at present a paid up stock of about $6,000, but is desirous to largely extend business and have a partner in New York. Principals only dealt with. Address FORWARD, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO EXTEND A WELL ESTABlished, good paying, profitable manufacturing business, increasing rapidly; strictly first class and perfectly safe. ISAAC A. BEIGS & SON, 206 Broadway.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—THE PROPRIETOR of a handsome Mineral Spring Property, comprising new, spacious and substantial hotel buildings, furnished with every requisite, extensive grounds, springs, several in number, celebrated for their valuable medicinal qualities, surroundings of great natural beauty, easy access, and a large and increasing summer patronage, would like to arrange with competent parties to organize and conduct a permanent Health Institution or Water Cure. Address S. R., No. 7 Beekman street, room 17.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR A MODERATE INvestment, with large returns, can be found by a business man at our offices. Full particulars on interview. ROBERTS & CO., 15 Wall street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $5,000 OR MORE, TO extend a well established manufacturing business. For particulars address LADIES' WEAR, Herald office.

WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, A good, reliable man, with $500 cash. Address, stating where an interview may be had, VINCENT, Herald office.

WANTED—TO MAKE THE ACQUAINTANCE OF A party who is willing to put up $10,000 in a stock and gold speculation. Address SPECULATOR, Herald office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, WITH CAPITAL, TO join a live one with trade, in establishing a paying business, with undoubted success. Address TEAS, box 157 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $2,000, TO ENGAGE IN a very lucrative business. More than $50,000 per annum may be made. Inquire of J. ELLIOTT, 98 West Thirty-second street.

WANTED—PARTNER, IN GOOD PAYING CASH BUSIness. Man not afraid of work and having about $500 can learn of a good opportunity by applying at 50 West Thirty-first street, corner Broadway.

$600.—A GREAT BARGAIN—STOCK, FIXTURES and Good Will of the well known down town Show Card and Sign Business, established 8 years, with a steady city and country trade; no rent and on the best corner of Broadway; stock alone worth half the amount; reasons given for selling. Call at BREWER BROS., No. 2 Dey st.

$600.—A RELIABLE MAN WITH THIS AMOUNT is wanted, to take an equal interest and sole charge of a provision and produce store. Apply at 257 Washington street, rear office.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED. PUBLIC ENTERtainment; wonder of the age; will fill to overflowing any house; expenses light. Apply at No. 56 West Twenty-fourth street.

$3,000.—FOR SALE, HALF INTEREST IN AN enterprise paying from $200 to $500 profit daily. Particulars given at 705 Broadway, room 14.

$5,000.—A SPLENDID INVESTMENT AND LUcrative employment for a gentleman in a money making entertainment now open in this city. Must be respectability and integrity. Call for three days at 191 Broadway, room 18.

$60,000.—WANTED, TWO YOUNG MEN, WITH $20,000 each, to join the subscriber in the purchase of a large tract of land in West Virginia (minerals) upon which the tax is only 1 cent and an indisputable title can be given. Particulars given again.
J. H. SIEBERT, 807 Market street, Wilmington, Del.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATELL CARVED AND gilded Parlor suit, made to order for $475, for $285; one do., $375, for $225; one walnut, rose Satin, $400; rosewood, one walnut Chamber Suits, from $300; Velvet, Brussels Carpets, from 50 cents; Feathers, Feather Beds, Pillows, Cushions; Dining Furniture, at great sacrifice for cash. Private residence, 12 East Fourth street, second door west of Broadway, between Colonnade place and Fifth avenue.

A SUIT OF ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—TO HIRE Lease, exchange or sale; a great bargain; for sale at $400. Apply at No. 1 West Forty-third street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CASH—MAGNIFICENT PARlor Suit, 14 pieces, cost $700, for $180; one do. $ piece Rep Suite, $60; Extension Slide, to represent and walnut, from $80; Velvet and Brussels Carpets, from 50c.; also Dressing Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, to hide to suit purchasers. Call at private residence, 114 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUITE, POURTEEN pieces, carved French brocatel, cost $50, for $175; do., $400 Chamber, Mantel and Pier Glasses, both drawing Cabinets, Rosewood Piano Forte Tapestries, Bronzes, Chandeliers, Mirrors, Engravings, Walnut Bedroom Furniture, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Washstands, Sideboards, Cabinets, Crockery, Glassware, Dining Tables, Carving Chairs. Call before purchasing elsewhere, at West Forty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

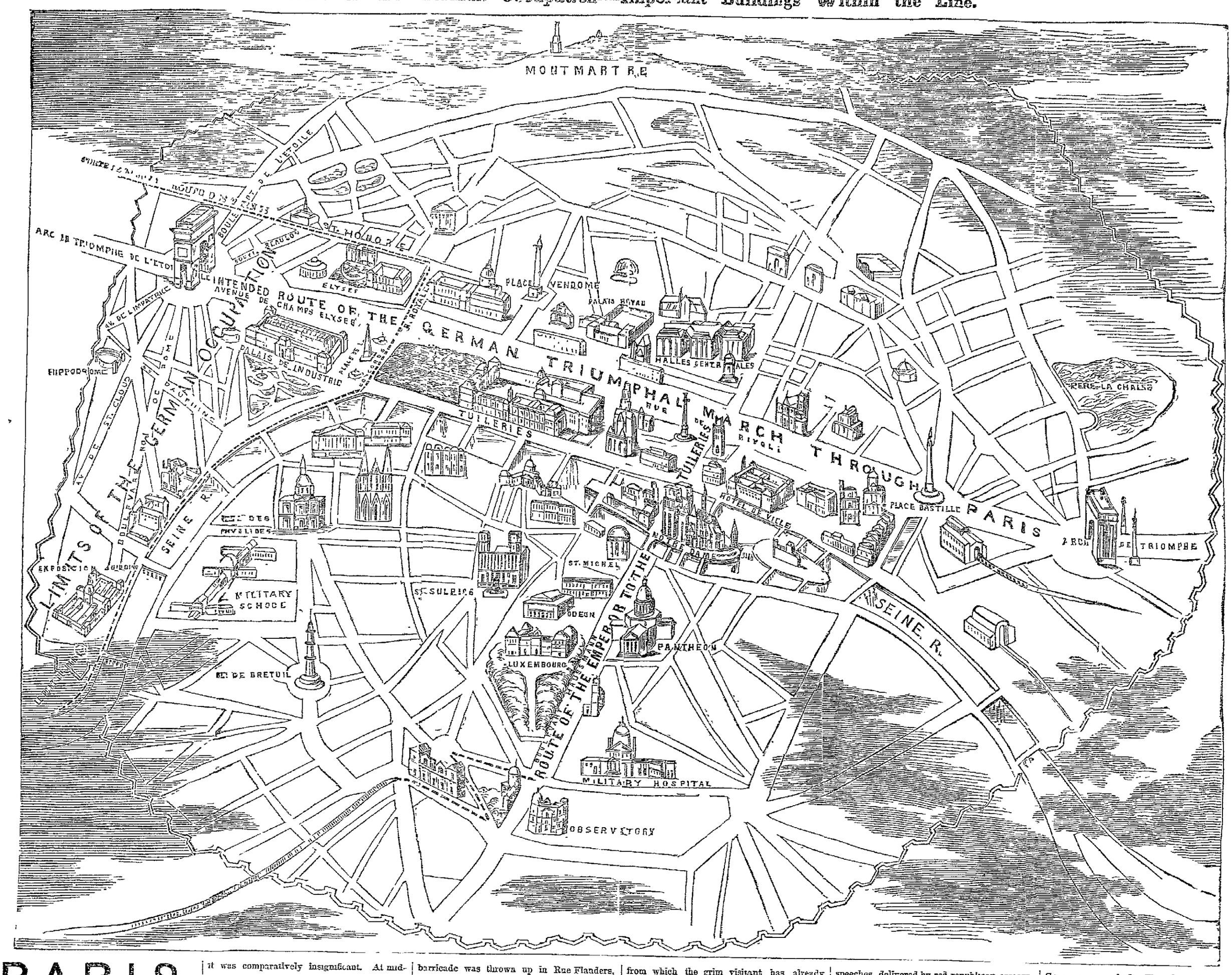
FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with articles on easy terms. CLARKE'S Warerooms, 104 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—PARLOR and Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Carpets, Accordeons, Pianos, for cash or partly on credit; also monthly payments. at N. W. COMPERTSWAITE'S, 168 Chatham street.

WANTED—PARLOR SUIT, ABOUT TEN PIECES. Tables, Ottomans, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpets, Stoves, Pianos, Lamps, Mirrors, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, Tools, Implements, Machinery, Boilers, Engines, Lathes, Planers, Drills, Shapers, Milling and Punching Machines, Wood Working Machinery, Hoisting Engines, Cranes, Jigs, Patterns, Models, Castings, Forgings, Iron, Steel, Brass, Copper

THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF PARIS.

Map Showing the Triumphal Entry—Advance of the Two Columns Through Le Point du Jour and the Porte de Neuilly—Zone of the German Occupation—Important Buildings Within the Line.



PARIS.

Herald Special Reports from the French Capital.

ENTRY OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

The March Witnessed by the Emperor William.

Splendid Appearance of the Victorious Army.

Line of March and Zone Occupied.

PARIS QUIET, TEARFUL AND DESOLATE.

Scenes on the Eve and Morning of the Occupation.

THE EVE OF OCCUPATION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Improved Feeling—Demonstration by the Zouaves—The Hotel de Ville Threatened—Incendiary Threats—Restive National Guards—Serious Disturbances—Cannon Seized and Placed in Position—Intense Excitement of the People—Fears of Bloodshed.

LONDON, March 1, 1871.

Under date of midnight, last night, the correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD sends me the following interesting despatch. He says:—

A FURTHER FEELING OF HOPE.

At one o'clock this afternoon the situation was much improved. A proclamation which had been issued by the government, declaring that the rioters of Sunday last would be promptly punished, had a good effect. The disturbances subsided greatly, and this favorable change was greatly due to the press, which is unanimous in supporting the cause of law and order.

DEMONSTRATION BY ZOUAVES.

A demonstration was made last night, but it was comparatively insignificant. At midnight a number of armed Zouaves crowded the boulevard Montmartre and indulged in loud denunciations of the Prussians. They swore to resist the German entry into Paris at all hazards.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE THREATENED.

An attack upon the Hotel de Ville was threatened this morning, but the morning hours passed without any demonstration being made. Two battalions of the National Guards have refused to surrender their arms, although ordered to do so. General Vinoy intends disarming them at all hazards.

REPORTS OF INTENDED INCENDIARISM.

To-day fears were expressed that some rioting may occur, but the general feeling was one of greater security. The police had information that an attempt would be likely to be made to fire the city to-night. A strong guard was kept up during the night, and at this hour no incendiary attempts have been made.

NATIONAL GUARDS RESTIVE.

This afternoon the National Guards, who were concentrated at the Hotel de Ville, the Tuileries and the Ecole Militaire, asked to be marched to some other quarter and allowed to deposit their arms.

WHAT THE GERMANS MAY DO.

After their entry the Prussian soldiers may visit the Louvre, passing through the Garden of the Tuileries, or be not to be seen by the people.

A FIELD NOT TO BE SURRENDERED.

Owing to the insufficient number of French regulars in the city no attempt will be made to suppress a rising of the people, should one take place, except on the line of demarcation.

DEPRESSION.

Towards evening the sense of security gave way to a general feeling of depression among the friends of order and of bitter irritation among the lower classes.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES—CANNON SEIZED.

Since writing the first part of this despatch I have learned that at eight o'clock this morning serious demonstrations were made by the National Guards. They crowded the Place de la Bastille until circulation was impossible. A barricade was thrown up in Rue Flanders, and guns and mitrailleuses placed in position. Yesterday in Rue Chapelle three cannon were dragged into position by a crowd of women. Hundreds of boys on the Boulevard Beaumarchais dragged some howitzers from where they were to the barricade. The National Guards have taken from various quarters one hundred and eight cannon, twelve mitrailleuse and five howitzers.

INDIGNATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The proclamation issued by the government and placarded on the streets has excited the utmost indignation among the people, who declare that they will resist the German entry with the cannon and rifles obtained during the night.

PRUSSIAN OFFICERS INSULTED.

Last night some Prussian officers, in plain clothes, were caught promenading the Boulevard Sebastopol. They were instantly surrounded by a crowd of excited and enraged men and women and barely escaped with their lives. All the papers deprecate these disturbances.

A COLLISION EXPECTED.

At this hour (midnight) I have just time to add a few words. While I write, fears of a serious disturbance are deepening. In fact, everybody looks for a collision between the Parisians and the Germans, the result of which is fearful to contemplate.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

At this moment the Boulevard Italiens is crowded by a mob of National Guards, citizens, women and children, all exhibiting the most intense excitement, wildly gesticulating and yelling out imprecations upon the Prussians and their own government. It is possible that the mob will exhaust itself and disperse before daylight, but the worst scenes are feared.

FEARS OF BLOODSHED.

All the shops which had begun to display their valuables have been again closed since sundown. All the bright spots on the political horizon have disappeared with the light. Ere these words are in type I fear that I shall have to chronicle the intelligence that death has gleaned another harvest from a field from which the grim visitant has already reaped and garnered so much.

THE OCCUPATION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris Occupied—Futile Hopes to the Last Moment—French Preparations to Prevent a Demonstration—Barricades and Sentries—Exciting Scenes the Night Previous—Entrance of the Germans—Splendid Appearance of the Men—The Emperor Witnesses Their Entry—The Line of March—Zone of Occupation—Desolate Aspect of Paris—No Disturbance—Mourning and Tears—The Place de la Concorde Covered with Crape.

LONDON, March 1—Evening.

I have just received the following despatch from the special correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD in Paris. It is dated this afternoon, and gives an account of the entry of the German army into the French capital. Your correspondent writes:—

PARIS OCCUPIED.

The dreaded hour has arrived. The German troops, with the iron determination which has distinguished them during the war, are at this moment carrying out their resolution to enter the capital of France, conquered by them from their enemy.

A FUTILE HOPE.

Up to the latest moment it was hoped that the autocrat at the head of the German empire would yield and not be relentless in his purpose, but content himself with the dismemberment and beggary of France, without adding an apparently unnecessary and unprofitable humiliation to the already overwhelmed French.

FALSE RUMOR.

Last night at a late hour a rumor prevailed that the Germans had given up the proposed occupation, and the report found credit in many quarters. The completion of preparations and the general activity of the authorities, however, forbade the hope that there was any truth in the rumor.

EXCITING SCENES.

The scenes which were enacted in some portions of the city beggar description. Excited crowds filled Montmartre and Belleville nearly all night, listening to incendiary speeches delivered by red republican orators, and shouting defiance to the Prussians.

FRENCH PREPARATION.

Since General Vinoy issued his proclamation the best part of the National Guard of Paris have been actively engaged in perfecting the barricades, which are intended to serve as safeguards against the approach of armed crowds to the line marked out for the limit of the German occupation.

OCCUPATION OF THE TRIANGLE.

At an early hour this morning all the preparations were complete. The streets presented a singular appearance by reason of the absence of the people from them. There was almost an entire desertion of the thoroughfares along the German line of march, except by strong bodies of French regular troops, who occupied the triangle all night with the intention of falling back on the advance of the Prussians and taking up positions commanding the approaches to the line of demarcation.

APPEALS FOR ORDER.

The Paris press, which had begun to fear the consequences of its rude utterances and of the incendiary advice of reckless men, this morning made a last appeal to the people, urging them to abstain from all acts likely to bring terrible disasters upon France without improving her position or altering the result of the war.

ADVANCE OF THE GERMANS.

At the appointed hour of ten o'clock this morning the first representatives of the corps of the victorious army entered within the enceinte under the eye of his Imperial Majesty, in accordance with the programme previously arranged. The Germans were favored with splendid weather.

THE ENTRANCE.

The Eleventh Prussian corps, thirty thousand strong, with ninety-six pieces of field artillery and the usual proportion of cavalry, the whole under command of General Von Bose, advanced in two columns, one through the Porte de Neuilly and the other through the Point du Jour. The first column advanced at a pretty rapid rate up the Avenue of the Grand Armée direct for the Arc de Triomphe, the French troops vacating the streets as the Germans approached. The other column entering at the Point du Jour, below Auteuil, commenced their march along the quay on the north side of the Seine direct for the Place de la Concorde, where they rendezvoused in two columns.

THE ZONE OF OCCUPATION.

The fixed zone when surrendered to the Germans was almost entirely free from the presence of French citizens. It commences at the extreme southwest corner of the enceinte, which forms a point and runs in the shape of an irregular triangle, which the Seine forms in the east side of the enceinte, and from Point du Jour to the Porte des Ternes on the west side, and along the Faubourg St. Honoré and the Avenue des Ternes, from Rue Royale to the enceinte on the north side. (These limits are marked out in the map published with this despatch.) The only points within these limits retained by the French are the baking establishment used for the Army of Paris, the Quai de Billy and the Pont de Jena.

A STRATEGIC TRIANGLE.

The triangle is admirably chosen for strategic purposes. With their right protected by the Seine and their left by the enceinte, 50,000 men are able to hold the north side against 150,000.

GERMAN ARTILLERY IN POSITION.

As the German troops proceeded along the line the artillery took up positions at intervals from the Porte de Neuilly to the Place de la Concorde, and from the Point du Jour to the same point. This was done as a precautionary measure against any possible hostile demonstrations on the part of the Parisians.

SPLENDID APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS.

Nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the German troops. Despite the hard service they had seen during the seven months of war the rest afforded by the armistice appears to have sufficed to obliterate most of the traces of an active campaign. They turned out in perfect order, as if on a parade ground at home.

DESOLATE ASPECT OF PARIS.

Your correspondents, who were posted at different points in the city, make the following

CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE.

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